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# **ADVAYAVAJRASAMGRAHA**

EDITED WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

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## PREFACE.

I WENT to Nepal for the purpose of examining MSS. in the Darbar Library in 1907 and I took notes of certain palm-leaf MSS. and paper MSS. in that Library. When editing these notes for the second volume of my Nepal Catalogue in 1915 I found that a MS. entered there as Tattva-dasaka was a collection of short works the last few leaves of which had that name. When I went again there in 1922 I examined the MS. carefully and found that it is a collection of 21 or 22 works mostly by Advayavajra on points relating to Buddhism almost chronologically arranged. The scope of the work ranged from the time of the rise of Mahāyāna to the time of Advavavajra in the eleventh or early twelfth century. . The age of Advayavajra has been fixed by Dr. Benovtosh Bhattāchāryya in his Introduction to the Sādhanamālā. need not dilate upon it. The 22 short works seemed to me to be very important for the history of Buddhism, because (1) they gave much information that was not found in the works on Buddhism written up to date from Indian, Tibetan, Chinese or other sources, (2) because they came from an Indian source, and (3) because they threw light on the period of Buddhism scarcely studied, namely, from the time when the Chinese ceased to come to almost the time of the fall of the Pala dynasty.

I therefore took care to copy the MS.; I myself dictated the work to my son Kālitosa who wrote it from me I compared his writing with the MS. several times and His Grace the Rājaguru Hemarāja had the two compared by his pupils who were students of palæography with me. Thus I thought the copy to be faithful and I was anxious to get it printed. His Highness the Mahārājā Sayājīrāo Gaekwad lent me the

hospitality of his now famous Series of Sanskrit publications and I presented the copy made by me to his Library of MSS.

But during the course of passing the MSS. through the press I found that a collation with original MS. in the Darbar Library was absolutely necessary and I applied to His Highness the Maharaja Sir Chandra Samsher Jang Bahadur Rana to lend me the MS. for a short period and my request was most graciously granted. I have given a list of readings in which the copy differed from the MS. But still there are readings which are doubtful but I did not venture to make conjectural emendations as there were no Lamas with me to whom I might refer for collating with the Tibetan translation.

I did not venture to give an English translation of the work for several reasons: (1) because the readings are in many places so hopelessly corrupt that nothing can be made out of them; (2) the subjects are so unfamiliar that I can expect no help from any one in India; (3) the technical terms of Mantrayana and Vajravāna are still a mystery to Buddhist scholars; (4) the séntences are so elliptical that it is difficult to make a grammatical construction. Advayavajra himself says that he hated diffuseness and was a lover of brevity, and in making his works brief he has made them enigmatical, and brevity has often degenerated into obscurity. all these reasons I have abstained from giving a transla-I give the work as it is and I hope my readers will look at me with indulgence, but I venture to think that the works will throw much light on obscure points of Buddhist History and Buddhism and that is an excuse for their publication.

There are twenty-one short works in this collection of the works of Advayavajrapāda who bears the titles of *Pandita* and *Avadhūta*, with a short supplement of six

verses. In the Colophons most of them are attributed to the *Pandita*. Some of the Colophons do not name him but from other sources we can ascertain their authorship; one work, No. 6, is not attributed to him but other sources tell us that it is by Nāgārjuna-pāda. One or two more are attributed in Tibetan to Maitrī-pāda, but one of these in question bears a Colophon attributing the work to Advayavajra. Most of these works were translated into Tibetan and collected together in the Bstan-Rgyud. They are—1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21. The following is a detailed account of the twenty-one works:—

1. Kudṛṣṭi-nirghātanam (refutation of wrong theory and notes on it):—The Colophon attributes the work to Advayavajra who is described here as Paṇḍita and Avadhūta. Advaya says that this is a work on Ādi-karma or initiation. There was a Paṇḍita named Gaganagarbha, a follower of the Mādhyamika system of Philosophy. A well-meaning man named Viprajanya coming from Vajrapīṭha requested Gaganagarbha to write a book on the duties of the initiated. He wrote a large work and at his request Advaya shortened it, appending a few notes which have made the meaning of the author clear.

This short work was translated into Tibetan by the collaboration of two Sanskrit scholars, one Indian and one Tibetan. Upādhyāya Guru Vajrapāṇi was the Indian Paṇḍita and Ye-Ceś ḥbyuṅ-gnas (Jñānākara) the Tibetan Lo-tsa-ba.

The work gives the duties of one initiated in Buddhism. It is of the nature of a work on  $\overline{A}hnika$  of the Hindus. It first discusses who are to do the  $\overline{A}dikarma$  and then lays down the duties of a lay Buddhist from early morning to his retirement at night, and ends with a fanciful derivation of the word  $Up\bar{a}saka$ .

- 2. Mūlāpattayaḥ and Sthūlāpattayaḥ (the radical and gross offences against Vajrayāna):—The Colophon is silent about the authorship and there is no translation of this work under the name of Advayavajra. It enumerates fourteen offences under the radical and eight under the gross heading.
- 3. Tattvaratnāvalī (å row of gems of truth):—The Colophon attributes it to Advayavajra who is described as Paṇḍita and Avadhūta. It has a Tibetan translation by the Indian Paṇḍita Vajrapāṇi and the Tibetan Lama Tshul-khrims rgyal-ba (Jayaśīla), of Nags-tsho, but the Tibetan translation has another original Sanskrit work Tattvaprakāśa.

It is a very important work; it distributes the three Yānas among the four schools of Buddhist philosophy. It says that the Vaibhāṣika school absorbs the Śrāvakayāna and Pratyekayāna. Sautrāntika, Yogācāra and Mādhyamaka all belong to Mahāyāna. This is at variance with the current theory that the first two schools belong to Hīnayāna and the last two to Mahāyāna. The work proceeds to define the schools and the Yanas. The Mahāyāna it subdivides to Pāramitānaya and Mantra-Pāramitā is explained by all the three schools and the Mantra by the last two schools only. It speaks of two schools of Yogācāra, Sākāra and Nirākāra, and of two schools of Mādhyamaka, Māyopamādvayavāda and Sarvadharmāpratisthānavāda, that is, (1) Monism with something like illusion, and (2) the evanescent character of all phenomena. It ends with a discourse, on the necessity of the three Yanas: the first two, it says, are mere stepping stones to Mahāyāna. It leaves the Mantrayāna unexplained.

4. Pañcatathāgata-mudrā-vivaraṇaṃ (an explanation of the marks of the five Tathāgatas). The Colophon is silent about the authorship, but it has a Tibetan

translation in which the authorship is attributed to Ācārya Advayavajra and the translation to Upādhyāya Vajrapāṇi and to Lo. B. Chos-ḥbar (Vandya Dharmajvāla).

It treats of what is called the five Dhyāni Buddhas. The word Dhyāni Buddha is misleading. The five Dhyāni Buddhas are the Śūnya representation of the The last Skandha is Vijñāna or five Skandhas. Knowledge. The other four, Form, Name, Feeling and Impression, are marked with knowledge, that is, they or the Tathagatas representing them, have a miniature of the Knowledge Tathagata on their forehead. But the Vijñāna Tathāgata again holds the miniature of another Tathagata on his forehead. Why is this? Whose is the miniature? It is the miniature of Vajrasattva. 'Vajra' means Śūnyatā and 'Sattva' means principle. The miniature Vajrasattva on the head of the Knowledge Tathagata means that Void is the principal and Knowledge is subordinate. Śūnyatā is regarded as the highest knowledge. Śūnyatā does not exactly mean Void; it means the absolute or the transcendental. The work says that the world is the same as Śūnyatā and Karunā.

- 5. Seka-[nirṇaya] or Sekanirdeśa (the nature of impregnation). The Colophon does not name the author. But the author himself in his Tattvaratnāvalī says that he has written a work on the nature of impregnation. It has a Tibetan translation where the authorship is attributed to Śrī Advayavajra; the translator's name is not mentioned. The work is here named as Saṃṣkhepa-Seka-Prakriyā. It treats of the impregnation of the highest knowledge which is compared with an act of Copulation. It speaks of four pleasures and four supreme moments, and it controverts the theory of Hatha-Yoga.
  - 6. I have named the sixth work as Caturmudrā,

(the four Mudrās); the paras treating these four Mudrās have their separate names but the work treating of all of them has no name, so I had to put some name there. The Colophon is silent about the author. In another bundle of Vajrayāna MSS. in my possession I find this work is attributed to Nāgārjuna under the name of Caturmudro-padeśa; it has a Tibetan translation where the work is attributed to Advayavajra and the translation to Upādhyāya Vajrapāṇi, and Lo. B. Tshul-khrims rgyal-ba (Jayaśīla).

It treats of the four Mudrās. No. 1 Karmamudrā. Karma means the work of body, speech and mind. Mudrā means phenomena. Karmamudrā means the phenomena of body, speech and mind. This is the source of four kinds of pleasures and of four supreme moments. No. 2 Dharmamudrā. Dharma here means Dharmadhātu which is the absolute. Pharmamudrā means the work of the absolute. No. 3 Mahāmudrā. It is identical with Dharmamudrā but at the same time Mahāmudrā is said to be caused by the Dharmamudrā. No. 4 Samayamudrā. It is the fruit of Maḥāmudrā.

7. Sekatānvayasamgraha. (A collection of the theme of impregnation.) The Colophon attributes this work to Advayavajra who is described as Paṇdita and Avadhūta. This work is named in Tibetan Catalogue as Sekakāryya-samgraha; it is attributed to Mahāpaṇḍita Advayavajra and the translation is made by Upādhyāya Vajrapāṇi of India and Lo. B. Yeśes hbyungnas (Jñānakara).

It speaks of Coronation or impregnation through water-pot, through mysticism, through knowledge, and again through true knowledge. The water-pot initiation includes initiation with a tiara, initiation with a thunder-bolt, initiation with a dominion, initiation with a name

and the initiation as a teacher. It describes also under the major heads initiation into the secret of *Bodhicitta* and two sorts of Prajñājñāna.

- 8. Pañcākāraḥ (five forms, or the five Tathāgatas). The Colophon does not name the author. It has a Tibetan translation which attributes the original to Śrī Advayavajra, but does not mention the translator. But the translation appears to have been checked by Amṛtadeva. It treats of the five Tathāgatas and their Śaktis with an appropriate Mantra for each.
- 9. Māyānirukti (the explanation of illusion). The Colophon is silent about the author. It has a Tibetan translation which attributes the Sanskrit original to Advayavajra and the translation to Upādhyāya Vajrapāṇi.

It treats of illusion and speaks of Māyā as magic. Some consider it to be magic and some think it to be true. For the satisfaction of this illusion the Yogin may enjoy all good things of the world which come to him of their own accord, because he enjoys them as a Māyā. But a true Yogin should have the earth for his bed, the quarters for his cloth and the alms for his food. He should have forbearance for all phenomena because they are not produced and his benevolence should be perennial.

10. Svapnanirukti (the explanation of dreams). The Colophon does not name the author but the Tibetan translation attributes the original to Advayavajra and the translation to Upādhyāya Vajrapāṇi and Jayaśīla of Tibet. In all Buddhist works the phenomenal world is compared to a dream. But what is a dream? Is it true or is it untrue, or is it baseless like Māyā? This short work explains the theory of dream in all its aspects.

- 11. Tattva-prakāśa (the publication of truths:) The Colophon is silent about the author but the Tibetan translation attributes it to Advayavajra, and the translation to Vandya Dharmajvāla. The gist of the teaching of this short work is that Dharma has no beginning, no creation. It distinguishes the theories of Yogācāra from those of the Mādhyamika and says that the Mādhyamika is superior because it formulates that either existence, or non-existence, or a combination of the two or a negation of the two cannot be predicated to Śūnya.
- 12. Apratiṣṭhāna-prakāśa (publication of the want of substratum of knowledge). The Colophon is silent about the author. The Tibetan Catalogue has a work named Aprasahaprakāśa attributed to Advayavajra. The cardinal faith of the Bauddhas is the want of substratum of knowledge.
- 13.  $Yuganaddha-prak\bar{a}\acute{s}a$  (the nature-of Yab-Yum). The authorship and the translatorship as before.
- Mahāsukha-prakāśa (the nature of supreme 14. happiness [Monistic]). The authorship and translatorship as before. Without happiness there is no Bodhi, no true knowledge, because true knowledge is happiness; and if there is no happiness there is attachment and where there is attachment there is transmigration. happiness produced by causes and conditions has a beginning and an end. Therefore, we should say it is not a Vastu or an entity. It says further that Śūnyatā is true knowledge and from Bodhi is issued the Bijamantra, or the syllabic formula, from that syllable comes the picture, in the pictures there are limbs, and so Therefore, everything is the product of causes and conditions. But Mahāsukha is not the product of causes and conditions. It is not produced but absolute.
- 15. Tattva-viṃśikā (Twenty verses on Truth). It is called Tattva-Mahāvana-Viṃśati in the Tibetan Cata-

logue; Colophon is silent about the author but the Tibetan Catalogue attributes it to Advayavajra and its Tibetan translation to Bhaṭṭa Śrī Jñāna of Dhārā and Lo. B. Śākyaprāṇa. In twenty verses it gives the substance of Vajrayāna and Mantrayāna.

- 16. Mahāyānā-Viṃśikā (Twenty verses on Mahā-yāna). No author is mentioned in the Colophon. Tibetan Catalogue attributes the work to Advayavajra and the translation to Divākara Candra of India, and Lo. B. Śākyavīrya. It really explains the Mantrayāna.
- 17. Nirvedhapañcaka (Five verses on piercing the soul or remorse). The Colophon is silent about the author but the Tibetan Catalogue attributes the work to Maitrīpāda and the translation to Vajrapāṇi from India and Lo. B. Dharmajvāla. I think it should be Nirvedapañcaka or 'five verses on remorse,' because this short work is full of remorse.
- 18. Madhyaka-Ṣaṭka (Six verses in praise of Mādhyamika System of Philosophy). It speaks of Monism coupled with illusion and also of the absolute want of sub-stratum. The Colophon attributes it to Advayavajra, though in the Tibetan Catalogue Māitrīpāda is mentioned as the author. The translation is by Vajrapāṇi and by Jayaśīla.
- 19. Premapañcaka (Five verses on Love). In this Śūnyata is the bride and its reflection is the bridegroom. Without the bridegroom the bride is dead. If the bride is separated the bridegroom is in bondage; therefore, these two trembling with fear came to their Guru, and that Guru owing to his profusion of benevolence gave them a love which is Sahaja and which has no beginning and no end. Such is the eleverness of the Guru that these became eternal and without a substance but at the same time pertaining the nature of all things in existence.

The Colophon is silent about authorship but the Tibetan Catalogue attributes the text to Advayavajra and the translation to Vajrapāṇi and Jr̃anākara. The name of the work there is Prajnopāyo-daya-pañcaka.

- 20. Tattva-daśaka (Ten verses on Truth). The Colophon attributes it to Advayavajra; the Tibetan Catalogue also attributes the text to Advayavajra and the translation to Vajrapaṇi and Jñānākara. It explains what is called the *Unmattavrata* or the vow of a madman.
- 21. Amanasikārādhāra (That which does not stick to the mind). The Colophon attributes it to the Advayavajra and so does the Tibetan Catalogue. The translation is attributed to Bhaṭṭāraka Śrī Jñāna of Dhārā and to Lo. B. Śākyaprabha. It discourses on the correctness of the form Manasikāra and raises a grammatical controversy. Then it treats of the A, the first letter of the vowels, as the essence of Śūnyata and comes to the conclusion that Amanasikāra means a combined form of Śūnyatā and Karuṇā.

The last six verses after the Colophon of this section gives some of the essential doctrines of Mantrayāna.

In conclusion I have to offer my hearty thanks to His Highness the Maharaja of Nepal for allowing me to work in his famous Library which has made Nepal a place of pilgrimage to Sanskrit scholars of all countries, and for lending me a valuable MS. from his Library, and to His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda for lending me the hospitality of his Series. I have also to thank Dr. Benoytosh for passing the proofs to the press and for help rendered in various ways in literary matters.

26, PATALDANGA STREET, CALCUTTA.

The 12th June, 1927.

H. P. S.

## INTRODUCTION.

Bodhi-sattva Aśva-ghosa was the Guru of Kaniska, the Yueh-Chi Emperor, whose territories extended from the Vindhva to the Al-tai, and who flourished at the end of the first century A.D. and was perhaps the founder of the Saka Era which started from 78 A.D. Aśva-ghosa wrote a poem on the life of Buddha entitled the Buddha-Carita and another entitled Saundarānanda embodying Buddha's teachings and giving the story of the conversion of his step-brother Nanda. At the end of this book Aśva-ghosa says that as physicians often prescribe bitter pills but for the benefit of the patients and have them sugar coated, so he after writing many difficult and abstruse works on Buddhist philosophy wrote poems to make these abstruse ideas palatable. Aśva-ghosa wrote many philosophical works, one of which Mahāyāna-śraddhotpāda-sūtra though lost in Sanskrit is to be found in Chinese translation, and has been recently translated, into English by a deeply read Japanese scholar named Dr. A perusal of that translation dispels the myth that Sujuki. Nāgārjuna was the founder of the Mahāyāna system. It now appears that Aśva-ghosa was the first great writer of that system and that Nagarjuna preached it enthusiastically at a later time, but that it existed before these great men.

Aśva-ghoṣa in his Buddha-Carita says that Buddha after his great renunciation went to two well-known scholars of the time for instruction, one Arāḍa-kālāma and the other Uddaka, son of Rāma; both of them taught him the Sāṅkhya system of Kapila with eight Prakṛtis and sixteen Vikāras and Puruṣa. They taught him of the advance of the human soul from the lowest sentient beings through Kāma-dhātu, and Rūpa-dhātu to Arūpa-dhātu, that is, through the world of desires and world of forms to the world of no form, that is, of light. Arāḍa Kālāma further taught that in the formless heaven there are two stages: Ākāśāntyayatana the formless human soul as infinite as the sky, and Akiñcanyāntyāyatana or the formless human soul as infinite as consciousness. Uddaka Rāma-putra taught him that there was another and a higher stage where the formless human soul is as infinite as Naiva-samjñā-na-

Samjñā-nantāyatana 'no holder of a name and no name in infinity.' At the final stage the human soul so advancing becomes Kevali or absolute, without any relations, that is, beyond the world of relativity. Buddha was not satisfied. He said: if the human soul exists it must exist in relation to something, it cannot be absolute, and so he left his Gurus and proceeded unaided, by study and meditation, to attain the highest position in bliss. He soon saw that the whole of the Sānkhya is based on Sat-kārya-vāda, or the theory that the effects exist in a nascent form in the cause, that is, the cause and effect are both permanent and abiding. So Buddha discarded this theory of permanent effects and established what is known as Ksanaika-vāda, i.e., all things exist only for a moment and they are not permanent. The soul also was momentary and so the highest position is that there is no Samjñā and no Samjñī-' no name and nothing to which a name may be attached.' In this case there is no harm in the human soul (which is not permanent in his theory), being absolute without any relationship. Buddha thought the whole universe to be in a flux, both subjectively and objectively. Thus Buddha exclaimed-

> Sarvam Kṣaṇikam Kṣaṇikamiti Sarvam duḥkham duḥkhamiti Sarvam Svalakṣaṇam Svalakṣaṇamiti Sarvam Śūnyam Śūnyamiti.

This is in fact the ontology of all schools of Buddhism both primitive and advanced. So Buddhism had its origin from the Sāṅkhya which was the only system of philosophy in India before Buddha. It permeates through the Upaniṣads. It is described in its various phases in the Mahā-bhārata and the Purāṇas, and it gave rise to the great upheaval of human mind, in seventh and sixth centuries before Christ to which Buddhism and Jainism owe their rise. Primitive Sāṅkhya gave birth to primitive Buddhism. They looked so wonderfully different, but the fundamental difference is only in one idea: permanence or momentariness.

But our present object is not primitive Sankhya but primitive Buddhism, and how it developed during the course of subsequent centuries. The philosophy of primitive Buddhism we have given above. That Buddhism laid greater stress on the regulation of food, conduct, morals, in fact, of the entire life of its votaries. The highest aim was the attainment of Arhatship "worthiness" or, worthy of an escape from birth, death and old age. The four noble truths on which they insisted are: misery, its cause, extinction of that cause, and the means leading to extinction. They also had gradual progress of the human soul to the Arhatship, the last three stages being falling in the stream, that is, no return back; then one more birth, then no birth, leading to Arhatship (Srotāpatti, Şakrdāgāmī, Anāgāmī and Arhat). The primitive Buddhism revered Buddha as first of the three Jewels. They had no worship of Buddha; their symbol for the three Jewels was Dharma-cakrapravartana, that is, a wheel on the back of two stags sitting back to back with their faces looking at opposite directions. They worshipped the Bo-tree under which Buddha obtained his enlightenment, they decorated their monasteries with scenes from the life of Buddha with figures of huge Stūpas which in those days were made of a heap of earth only, on a circular plinth. The primitive Buddhism cared for the escape of its votaries from the miseries of birth and death. It thought of nothing else, it was intensely selfish and narrowminded. It cared for its own self and not for others. Buddha himself could and did save lots of people but his disciples could not save anybody but themselves. They might impart instructions and the disciple so instructed might achieve his own liberation, but he must wait till another Buddha appears in the field. Without hearing from the Buddha no man can be saved.

There, however, came a split in the Buddhist camp, in the second century after Buddha's Nirvāṇa. The Mahā-vaṇśa ascribes this split to ten points of conduct, such as storing a bit

¹ Where I was in Nepal in 1897 my friend Bodhi-sattva Indrānanda, a descendant of the well-known Amṛtānanda, the right hand man of Hodgson, told me that in Hīna-yāna Buddha occupied the first place among the three Jewels. The Mahāṣāṅghikas gave him the second place, Dharma having the first. In Mahāṣāṅghikas gave him the second place, Dharma having the first. In Mahāṣāṇghikas gave him the second place, Dharma having the first. In Mahāṣāṇghikas gave him the second place, Dharma having the first. In Mahāṣāṇghikas gave him the second place, Dharma having the first. In Mahāṣāṇghikas gave him the second place, Dharma having the first. In Mahāṣāṇghikas gave him the second place, Dharma having the first land Bodhi-sattva, i.e. the spiritualized forms of Dharma, Buddha, and Saṅgha. Transferred to stone or canvas Prajṇā becomes a female deity, Upāṣa a male deity and Bodhi-sattava also a male deity. When he found me seeptical he took me so the shrine of Amitābha at the Svayambhū Caitya and showed me a female figure inscribed with the words Dharmāya Namaḥ.

of salt in a horn, taking some refreshment before going to an invitation to a distant village, continuing to take cooked food some minutes after twelve, and so on. The Mahā-vaṃśa says, the younger generation of monks wanted relaxation of the food. conduct and moral regulations so rigidly enforced by Buddha himself and his elderly disciples. But the Elders would not yield an inch and there was a split. Modern thinkers consider these points of difference to be too trivial to warrant an abiding and everlasting separation. A perusal of the Mahā-vastu-Avadāna will convince the reader that there were deeper causes of separation. The primitive Buddhism thought Buddha to be a human being who by exertion sustained through innumerable births attained to Buddhahood, or the position of the teacher and guide of the world. He was, they thought, Laukika or human but the new school thought him to be Lokottara, superhuman. It may be noted here that from the colophons of the Maha-vāstu some people thought it to be a work on the Vinaya of the Lokotiara-vadins among the Maha-sanghikas, or the new school. But this seems to be hardly convincing; the word Lokottara-vādinām in these colophons is a permanent adjective or Uddeśya-viśesana and not a predicative adjective or Vidheyaviścsana, and among the various schools which arose in the new school, there is hardly any sect named Lokottaravādin. According to this school Buddha was exerting through innumerable Kalpas. (Their idea of time and space is more spacious and of longer duration than that of primitive Buddhism.) In one Kalpa it was pronounced by the Buddha of the time that this disciple of his would be a great man. In another Kalpa the Buddha of the time pronounced that he should be a Buddha, another Buddha of another Kalpa declared that his time was coming. Kaśyapa of this Kalpa, appointed him Yuva-rāja and so he was born at Kapila-vāstu and became Buddha. This is certainly more than human. Primitive Buddhism thought that there were six Buddhas before him and one would follow him. These are called Mānuṣī Buddhas. But the new school enumerates at least three hundred Buddhas (though by counting I got only 297), and says that the number is infinite. In the Mahā-vastu which is the gospel of the new school, Buddha is given the miraculous power of sending emanations from him exactly like him and calling them Nirmitas which were perhaps in later times called Nirmana-kāyas. Buddha was the only Bodhisattva in primitive Buddhism, but the new school had many Bodhi-sattvas; and the ten stages of the advance of Bodhi-sattvas to the attainment of Bodhi knowledge are given in the Mahā-vastu. They are not the same as the ten stages given in later and more advanced Buddhism of Mahāyāna, but they are in the Mahā-vastu in a primitive and a rather alloyed form. They had Śākya-simha's life before them in drawing up these ten stages. In primitive Buddhism sermons were delivered by Buddha in district dialects but in the new school they made him deliver them in a highly inflated hybrid dialect, half Sanskrit and half vernacular, as if these were not meant for the ordinary people but for a fairly learned audience. The food and other regulations are not much thought of in the  $Mah\bar{a}$ -vastu, they are relegated only to the end of the work. They have the idea of *Dharma-kāya* but it is not the later Mahāyāna *Dharma*kāya, the all absorbing unity of the Universe, but merely the body of the laws promulgated by Sākya-simha. No mention of Sambhoga-kāya is met with in Mahā-vastu. The Mahāsānghikas or the new school of the second century of Buddhism with its teachings embodied in the Mahā-vastu stands midway between primitive Buddhism and the Mahā-yāna.

The Mahā-vamsa places the date of the Nirvāna of Buddha in 543 B.C. and they count an Era called the Parinirvāna Era from that date. The Orientalists thought that there is a mistake of 66 years in the calculation and so the earlier scholars placed the Nirvana in 477 B.C. But the discovery of a dotted record in Canton has upset both these calculations and fixes the commencement of the Nirvana Era in 486. Without entering into details it will be sufficient to assume that Buddha flourished and preached in the sixth century before Christ. In the second century of that Era, i.e., fourth century B.C. there was the split and the ideas of the splitters are embodied in the Mahā-vastu. The Mahā-vastu therefore must have been written in that century or the next. But M. Senart who has carefully edited the work puts it in the fifth century A.D. because in one place in the work the author uses the word Yogācāra. Now a sect of the Mahāvānists known as Yogācāra or Vijnāna-vada took their rise after Nāgārjuna who flourished in the 2nd century, and therefore Yogācāras rose either in the third or in the fourth century A.D. So when Mahā-vastu uses the word Yogācāra it must belong to the fifth century A.D. This is M. Senart's argument. But I have carefully studied the use of the word Yogācāra in the Mahā-vastu; it is not the proper name of a sect, but it is a common noun meaning Yoga and Ācāra. Aśva-ghoṣa used the same word twice in his Saundārananda, but not in the sectarian sense. Therefore, it is not possible to place Mahā-vastu so late. I think it should go to the third or second century B.C.

In the third century B.C. Aśoka was the great figure in India and the phenomenal spread of a particular sect of Buddhism was the great event of that century in India. In the seventeenth year of Aśoka's reign the monks assembled in the third synod at Pāṭaliputra, prepared a book entitled the Kathā-vastu, in which they discussed the points of controversy with twenty different sects of Buddhism the majority of which leaned to the Mahā-sānghika school. But in that book there is no mention of Mahā-yāna. The mode of discussion was primitive, at first the matter in dispute is greatly elaborated upon. and the discussion at length is brought down to one point. is the primitive Kathā or the 'mode of controversy.' The advanced methods of later logicians, Nāgārjuna, Gotama, Vātsyāyana, Dinnaga, and others are not to be found there. The method was crude and primitive. Arhatship is one of the topics much discussed upon, but there is no Buddhahood, not much of Bodhi, very little of Tri-kāya, and it marks the latest stage of primitive Buddhism in controversy with the Mahāsānghika. The strict adherence to regulations of conduct came in for a large share of attention from the monks.

The second century B.C. was rather disastrous for Buddhism in general and specially for that sect thich was favoured by Aśoka. Three Brahmin dynasties successively reigned in Northern India. They organised militant Hinduism and persecuted the Buddhists in various ways. The Buddhists in China never pronounce the name of Puṣyamitra without a curse, for he is said to have persecuted the Buddhists thrice and massacred the monks. They fled beyond his empire,

to the Punjab, to Southern India, to Western India, and to some bordering countries. That was certainly not the time either for the development of the Buddhist religion or the Buddhist literature. The only isolated work of the second century is the Questions of Menander. It shows in some points an advance from the Mahāsānghika view. Other works are non est. The Lankāvatāra-sūtra is sometimes attributed to this century but it is in a language almost Sanskrit, and shows an advance in some points.

Then comes the great Emperor Kaniska. His conversion to Buddhism is a great event in the first century A.D. held a synod of monks to which the primitive Buddhists were not invited. So they do not acknowledge its existence. Yuan-chwang says that in this synod a commentary was made on all Buddhist works then available, inscribed in copper leaves, and buried under a Stūpa in Kāsmīra. Some Orientalists still entertain the hope of digging out these copper-plates and making use of their contents. In this synod the president was Pārśva, the then patriarch of the Buddhist church. Pārśva was succeeded by Punya-yasas. Asva-ghosa was the successor's successor of Pārśva. A small body called Mahā-yānists, were present in that synod, they did not however succeed in making much impression, but Asva-ghosa some time after the synod took up their cause and wrote many works on their system. One of his works is the Mahāyāna-Śraddhotpāda-Sūtra and the other work is Sūtrālankāra. This has not yet been found either in Sanskrit or in translation. The Śraddhotpādasūtra though not found in Sanskrit has been found in Chinese translation and has been translated into English. It gives within a small compass all the points in which the Mahāyāna excelled its predecessors. All the twenty sects in Aśoka's time are indiscriminately delegated to a lower position and called Hina-yana. Aśvaghosa wrote four other small works in Buddhist Sūtra form; (1) on Anātma-vāda; (2) A sūtra on ten Akuśala Karma; (3) on the relation between the Guru and Sisya and (4) on Sadgati or the 'six stages of existence' in the world of desire. All these works have their Chinese translations. I discovered a second poem of his, Saundarānanda by name, which I have . edited in the Bibliotheca Indica.

Aśva-ghosa distinctly calls his works as Mahā-yāna. Mahā-yāna with him is not a sect, not a school of thought, but a theory, which later on crystallized into a school and a sect. All the great Mahā-yāna ideas are to be found in his works, though many of them not in a developed form. The Śūnya-vāda or the theory of void was there; the two kinds of truth, practical and pure, are there; but not in the developed form which was given to it by his successor Nāgārjuna. What he developed is the theory of Dharma-kāya in both its aspects: (1) The aspect of the Absolute, universal, unchanging and unchangeable; (2) The aspect of Samsāra, i.e., the aspect of phenomenality changeableness, momentariness and birth and death. Aśvaghosa also gives some idea of the three Kāyas. Dharma-kāya, Sambhoga-kāya and Nirmāņa-kāya. Dharmakāya as explained before is the totality of the Universe to which nothing can be added and nothing can be subtracted, which is full of Prajñā, or 'all comprehending knowledge' and Karuña 'all comprehending love or activity.' Then comes Sambhoga-kāya in which aspect the Dharma-kāya is said to enjoy the bliss of the Universe. This is a mysterious form which reveals itself only to the enlightened Bodhi-sattvas. This form is endowed with thirty-two Laksanas and eighty Anuvyañjanas. The third aspect is Nirmāņa-kāya or 'the body of transformation.' Sākya-simha is a Nirmāṇa-kāya emanating from the Universal Dharma-kāya. The idea of Tri-kāya was not in the Mahā-vastu. There when the king of Kalinga wanted Lord Buddha's help, Buddha sent some Nirmitas or 'duplicates' of his own self to that country. Among the Brahminists this is known as Kāyavyūha-racanā,1 or sending forth duplicates of one's self. the Tri-kāyas, the Dharma-kāya is absolute, others are mere emanations from it and are ultimately absorbed in it. The difference between the Mahā-yāna and Hīna-yāna may be described here. Mahā-yāna is active, Hīna-yāna is passive. Mahā-yāna takes an extended view of the Universe whereas the Hīna-yāna is extremely narrow-minded. The Mahā-yāna extends

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Kāsa-līlā of Kṛṣṇa is an example of Kāya-vyūha-racanā by which Kṛṣṇa is said to have sported simultaneously with sixteen thousand milkmaids of Vrndā-vana.

its philanthrophic benevolence to all sentient beings while the Hīna-yāna confines itself to one man. The Mahā-yāna acts according to the spirit of Buddha's teaching, while the Hīna-yāna adheres to the letters of his sermons. The Nirvāṇa of the Mahā-yāna is complete absorption in the Dharma-kāya. It is called Nirvāṇa without an abode, while that of the Hīna-yāna is an escape from birth, death, and old age. It is simply "Śānta." A comparison of these two sects, of their aims and objects is fully given in the first chapter of Mahā-yāna sūtrālamkāra of Asanga which has been edited with a translation in French, by Prof. Sylvain Levi. Asanga's work, the editor says, is based on the Sūtrālankāra of Aśva-ghoṣa.

After Aśva-ghoṣa comes the great propagator of Mahā-yāna Bodhi-sattva Nāgārjuna. It is said that he recovered from the nether world a complete Sūtra literature composed by Buddha in Sanskrit. This is called the Prajñā-Pāramitā which has many recensions; one is Śata-sāhasrikā, one is Pañca-viṁśati-Sāhasrikā, one is Sapta-śatikā and one is Svalpāksarā. The Prajñā-pāramitā eight thousand was edited by Rājā Rājendralala Mitra and the one of hundred thousand is in the course of publication by the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The teaching of the Prajñā Pāramita is Śūnya-vāda, pure and simple. It is written in the form of an interlocution between Buddha and one of his disciples and as it is in the form of a popular lecture, it is full of repetitions. Rājā Rājendra-lāla denounces the style of Prajñā-pāramitā as verbose. But he does not take into account the fact that they are popular lectures on subjects extremely abstruse; one cannot expect to impress on common people such abstruse ideas without hammering it into their brain and hammering by means of repetitions. The Prajñāpāramitā 8,000 is concerned with the Śūnya-vāda. It is a religious work. It treats of the merits of offering flowers, etc., on Caityas. Prajñā-pāramitā is said to be the mother of all Buddhas and Bodhi-sattvas. It generally follows the theory of Aśva-ghosa's Śraddhotpāda and Nāgārjuna's Mādhyamakakārikā the great controversial work which made Nāgārjuna's name famous. In the very first chapter it examines everything under four heads: (i) Sat, existence (ii) Asat, Nonexistence, (iii) Tadubhaya, a combination of existence and nonexistence, (iv) Anubhaya, a negation of existence and non-existence. Anything that stands under the examination under these four heads is real or true, the others are false, momentary and phenomenal. That real thing is described in the very Mangalācarana as 'Eight Noes' The Mangalācarana runs thus:—

## ऋनिरोधमनुत्यादमनुच्छेदमग्राश्वतम्। अनेकार्थमनानर्थिमनागममनिर्गमम्॥

The work examines from the point of view of the idealistic philosophy the senses and the objects of the sense, and proves that neither the senses nor the objects exist. By the word existence is meant pure existence or real existence not practical existence. It says that there are two aspects of truth. Paramārtha Satya and Sāmvṛta Satya, and the Mahā-yāna school shows by gradual steps that the Samvrta Satva merges into Paramārtha Satya. In Vedāntic language this would be the merging of the Vyavahārika Satya into the Supreme Brahma. The Madhyamaka shows this line of argument to the best advantage, but the best means of studying the nature of these two truths is to be found in the ninth chapter of the Bodhicaryāvatāra by Śānti Deva. This chapter is called Prajñāpāramitā or Knowledge par excellence. But what is this Prajñā? Examine it under the four heads, and it is a thing which has neither existence, nor non-existence, nor a combination, nor a negation of the two. And this is what is called Śūnya. Some people think that Śūnya is negation of existence, but no! it is the Absolute which transcends human faculties and embraces the whole Universe. It is neither created nor can it be destroyed, it is the totality of our knowledge, this is Prajñā, it is Śūnyatā. This is one phase of Prajñā. Of the other phase we will speak of later.

Shortly after Nāgārjuna there arose a new school of thought amongst the Mahā-yānists who were not satisfied with the Śūnya-vāda. They thought that Śūnya-vāda cannot be the highest aim of human aspirations. They wanted consciousness along with it. A great monk named Maitreya-nātha wrote a very short, but a very pregnant work in eight short chapters, entitled, the Abhisamayālankāra-kārikā and the Prajāā-pāramitā 8,000 was converted into a larger recension in 25,000 šlokas

according to these Kārikās. This was the Prajnā-pāramitā which the Yogācāras took up as their standard work, and Asanga and Vasurbandhu derived their inspiration from this historical Maitreya-nātha, and not from the future Buddha Maitreya as it is represented in Yuan-chwang's work. The new Prajñā-pāramitā is divided into 8 chapters according to the chapters in the Kārikās. The new school examined the world according to three aspects of the knowledge. These three aspects are Parikalpita, Para-tantra and Parinispanna. The first is for the ordinary man who looks upon the world from the ego-centric point of view, Para-tantra knowledge depends upon others that is, in relation to others, or in other words, upon relativity. But when relativity is banished and the absolute immerges and absorbs our own intellect, then it is called Parinispanna or finished knowledge.

Buddhist philosophy has four different schools: Vaibhāṣika depending on the Vibhāṣā literature prepared in the fourth synod during the reign of Kaniska. It believed in the existence of both the external and internal worlds, though as a Buddhist school both the worlds were Ksanika or momentary and Śūnya; (2) Sautrāntikas base their philosophy on the Sūtrānta literature of the Buddhists. They do not believe in the external world but think that it is simply a projection of the internal world which we wrongly think to be external (3) Yogācaras do not believe even in the existence of the internal world. They think that the only truth available is one single idea. We are sure of a single idea, the present idea, neither of the past nor of the future. How can there be identity if a past thing is not compared with the present? How can one pronounce that Therefore this school thinks there is this is the same as that. The ideas may be momentary but the chain a chain of ideas. is not. This chain is called the  $\bar{A}laya$ - $Vij\tilde{n}\bar{a}na$  and to the idealist this serve all the purpose of an ego or Ātmā. (4) Last of all comes the Mādhyamakas, who do not believe even in the ideas and the  $\bar{A}laya$ - $Vij\tilde{n}\bar{a}na$ ; they are Śūnya-vadins, pure and But Śūnya as I have already said is neither void nor a negation of existence, but the Absolute One. . They call it Śūnya, because the human language has no word to express the idea of the Absolute, which is beyond the comprehension of Man, and language concerns itself with those things which Man can and does comprehend.

The four schools have four other names: .(1) Sarvāsti-vāda, those who believe both in the external and internal world; (2) Bāhyārtha-bhaṅga, those who do not believe in the external world; (3) Vijñāna-vāda, those who believe in ideas alone; and (4) Śūnyavāda, those who believe in nothing beyond the Absolute.

I am not sure if I am exactly right in putting the two sets of names in the order in which I have done. The Philosophical names are in this philosophical order and Śańkara in his Bhāṣya accepts them in this order. He, however, speaks of Śūny-vāda as the raving of a mad man. The Buddhists however take it in a more serious light and charge Śańkara with stealing the idea, Śūnya, from them and giving it a new name, Brahma. The order does not appear to me to be historical, Śūnya-vāda of Nāgārjuna preceded the Vijñāna-vāda of Maitreya-nātha and his followers Asaṅga and Vasu-bandhu.

There is a good deal of misapprehension as regards the tenets of the Sautrāntikas and Vaibhāṣikas. No book belonging to these schools has yet been discovered. I have taken the order as I have got it in Śaṅkara's  $Bh\bar{a}sya$ .

Two Yānas are well-known, the Mahā- and the Hīna-yāna. Of course, the Mahā-yānists arrogate upon themselves the title of 'great' and relegate all others as Hina-, or 'low.' The latter however, do not take this opprobrious epithet lying, they call themselves as belonging to either Śrāvaka-yāna or Pratyekayāna and return the abuse on the Mahā-yānists by calling them The Śrāvakas hear from Buddha his Upadeśa, act Kāpālikas. according to his directions and strictly follow his instructions. They cannot get Nirvāņa (even the lowest form of Nirvāņa, which they aspire to) without a Buddha. The Pratyeka Buddhas are those who by their own exertions at times, when there were no Buddhas in the world, attain to Nirvana. They call the Mahā-yānists not Mahā- but Bodhi-sattva-yāna. That also, I believe, in derision, because according to them there can be but one or two Boddhi-sattvas in the world at a time; but every votary of Mahāyāna is a Bodhisattva. There are hundreds and thousands of Bodhisattvas at one time and at one place. Every Gubhaju in Nepal is a Bodhisattva.

The distribution of the four schools in the three Yanas was a matter of speculation among the students of Buddhism. Advaya-vajra who belonged to the eleventh century of the Christian Era, however, makes a distribution. He says that the Śrāvaka-yāna has three phases, Mrdu, Madhya and Adhimātra or Moderate, Intermediate, and Extreme. Western Vaibhāsikas are either moderate or intermediate Srāvakas, and the Vaibhāsikas of Kāsmīra are extreme Śrāvakas, Pratyeka-buddha-yāna is like the extreme Śravaka. Mahāvana is of two sorts: Paramitā-naya and Mantra-naya The word Mantra-nava is often used as Mantra-yana which is rather misleading. The Pāramitā-naya which generally goes by the name of Mahā-yāna has also three phases: moderate, intermediate and extreme. The moderate people are Sautrāntikas, the intermediate people are Yogācāras and the extremists are Madhyamakas. This, according to Advaya-vajra, is the complete distribution of the four schools into the three Yanas.

The Buddhists did not believe in the aggregates. Trees they were prepared to believe but forests they did not believe. What is called  $S\bar{a}m\bar{a}nya$  or generality was an abomination to them. They were prepared to believe in the five elements but they would not believe a general principle as element. This is a matter of standing dispute between the Brahmins and the Buddhists. Sabara, the commentator of Pūrva Mīmāmsā, quotes this theory of the Mahā-yānists, and says: "anena pratyukto Mahā-yānikah pakṣah. In a short work, called the  $S\bar{a}m\bar{a}nya-Nir\bar{a}karaṇa-Dik-Prakāśikā$  the Buddhists categorically refute one of the seven categories of the Vaišeṣikas known as  $S\bar{a}m\bar{a}nya$  or generality.

One of the elder contemporaries of Sākya Simha named Ajita-Kesa-Kambala started the theory that as water, molasses and the seed of wine coming together produce intoxicating effect, so earth, air, fire and water coming together produce vitality (Caitanya). There is no such thing as Ātmā. When a man dies the elements return to their proper places and the vitality is gone. So Buddha taught that man is simply an aggregate of five Skandhas or bunches: (i) Rūpa, matter, (ii) Vedanā, feeling, (iii) Samjñā, conception, (iv) Samskāra, activity and (v) Vijñāna, consciousness. They come together

by force of their previous Karma and form a human being. At death the five separate and go their own way as directed by their Karma. So there is no Ātmā or soul. The five Skandhas enjoy or suffer according to their Karma. is directly opposed to Brahmanical ideas that the aggregate (Samghāta) works for others and not for himself. As I have said before Buddha's difference with his Sāmkhya teachers turned mainly on the point of Atma. They said it exists, it thinks, it enjoys; Prakṛti is simply a dancing girl who dances according to her own will. As soon as the seer of the dance says "Bās" there is an end of the connection between the Purusa or the human soul and the Prakrti the internal world, and the Purusa becomes Absolute. Buddha says this cannot be; the Purusa is still subject to the condition of birth as it has the character of seed. The seed may remain dormant for want of requisite conditions but when these conditions are favourable it will again germinate, and so he said that the soul or Purusa is nothing but the aggregate of five Skandhas. In other words he did not believe in the existence of an ego. All that was permanent in Sāmkhya, Buddha made momentary. The Purusa is distinct from the permanent matter and so its permanency also is to be destroyed, and Buddha destroyed i'.

After the full development of the Mahā-yānic ideas of Tri-kāya, of Prajñā, of Karuṇā, and of others there was in the seventh century A.D. a craving among the Buddhists for the representation of these subjective, etherial and metaphysical ideas on canvas and in stones for the edification of those who are not fit for such a hard study as the Mahāyāna required, and so the five Skandhas were represented as the five Dhyāni Buddhas. The phrase Dhyāni Buddha is a misnomer given to those representations by people who did not understand their import. They were neither Buddhas nor were engaged in Dhyāna or meditation. They are simply the representations of the absolute form of the five Skandhas.

Just at this point it is necessary to digress a bit to explain what the ardent Mahā-yānist philosopher did for the benefit of those who were either unable or incapable of so much study and meditation as is required to understand the subtle theories of Mahā-yāna. They invented Dhāranis for them. They are rather long Mantras and a philosopher said to his disciples, "Read, recite and repeat" this Dhāranī and you will get all the benefit of studying such and such work and practising such and such Dhyana. The Mantras will hold you fast to your creed and so they are called Dhāraṇīs. The Dhāraṇīs generally range from fifty to hundred syllables. In the fifth or sixth century A.D. all Indians, Hindus and Buddhists alike, had Hrdaya Mantras rather longish, certainly longer than Dhāranīs, giving the essence of certain creeds. Thus Prabhākara Vardhana repeated the Āditya Hrdaya Mantra, his elder son, Rājya-Vardhana, repeated the Prajñā-Pāramitā Hṛdaya Mantra and his younger son, Harşa-Vardhana, repeated the Mahesvara Hrdaya Mantra. These Mantras are simply symbolic; they symbolised particular creeds, particular schools and particular works. If so, if it is all symbol, why not make the symbol as short as possible. So they began to take the initial letter as the symbol of the idea in the case of Buddhists, and of the deity in the case of the Hindus. But after a certain time they gave up taking the initial letters. They evolved out of the shapes of different characters of the alphabet, the form of different deities. Thus say is Visnu, say written with a hook below is Ananta, the serpent God who often remains coiled Kundalita, ₹ used to be written with three dots and so that letter represented Tri-vikrama, and so on, to the end of the alphabet. These were called the Bijas and the Yogis used to evolve out of these Bijas the form of the deities whom they worshipped.

But these Mantras were not so effective as the representation of the deities either on canvas or in stone. So the five Skandhas were transformed into five forms, Vairocana, Aksobhya, Ratna-sambhava, Amitābha and Amogha-siddhi. Meditate on these and you meditate on the five Skandhas, no ego, no soul. In later Buddhism and in later iconography which rose after the full development of Mahā-yāna, ŚākyaSimha lost his pre-eminent position in the Buddhist pantheon. He was not much heard of. When I went first to the Svayambhū Kṣetra in company with Paṇḍita Indrānanda, a learned Buddhist priest, my first question was: where is Śākya Simha? He is not in the Stūpa where I

see the five Dhyāni Buddhas. My friend replied, Śākya Siṁha is a mere writer, like Vyāsa or Moses, he simply records the decrees of these five. There he is at some distance from the Stūpa on a high pedestal. Śākya Siṁha sat with a pen in hand, at the top of the old road which at one time led from below to the top of the hill. But at the head of the new staircase of 600 steps there is a big Vajra covered with gold leaf on a big Maṇḍala. The Maṇḍala and the Vajra have more significance than the old Śākya-muni had some centuries before.

It is the received opinion amongst the archæologists that the miniature image of one of the Dhyani Buddhas on the crown of a male or female image indicates that the Buddha is either a father, or a Guru, or a husband of these deities. But Advaya-vajra gives another tale. He says that, the other four Dhyani Buddhas have the stamp of a miniature Aksobhya on their crown and Advaya explains this fact by stating that the other four Buddhas cannot be known without Aksobhya or the stamp of Vijñāna. The relationship here is neither husband or Guru, nor father. But Aksobhya again is stamped with the miniature figure of Vajra-sattva which is something like a sixth Dhyāni Buddha. But what is Vajra-sattva? If Vijñāna is more important than the other four Skandhas, Vajra-sattva must be still more important. Yes, he is. Vajra means Śūnyatā and Sattva means Jñāna-mātra, i.e., knowledge only. So Vajrasattva means the pure knowledge of Śūnyatā. This is certainly much more important from the Buddhist point of view than mere Vijñāna; and so, Aksobhya is stamped with the miniature Vajra-sattva.

The Sādhana-mālā says, that the Śaktis or female emanations from these Dhyāni Buddhas are five, and there are five Bodhi-sattvas also emanating from them. Other emanations follow and the magnificent Buddhist Iconography is the result of these emanations. Advaya-vajra though he has got several Sādhanas in the Sādhana-mālā does not say so here, except that he speaks of the female emanations or Śaktis.

Having thus given the history of Buddhism according to my own light I now proceed to give some account of the more important topics treated of in this work, such as the doctrines of the different Yānas, theory of the three Kāyas, of Karuṇā according to different schools of the theory, of Mahā-sukha, and of such other topics.

#### DOCTRINES OF THE DIFFERENT YANAS.

The mild Śrāvaka believes in the external world, such as, in blue, yellow, etc., and discusses whether the Pudgala is eternal or non-eternal. A devotee says there is Pudgala; it bears all the burden; it is neither Nitya nor Anitya. The Pudgala when it has attachments, transmigrates. For the purpose of destroying attachment it should give up all inauspicious thought. Inauspicious thought is to think that the body is a collection or combination of the different constituent parts. So the body and its constituent parts are to be examined individually and found as worthless. Then there will be no attachment, and when there is no attachment there is no transmigration. But, if the Pudgala is considered to be eternal, and then the examination is to commence, it will be regarded as impure Samādhi. Its theory is to liberate one person.

The intermediate Śrāvaka is just as good as the mild one. He thinks a bit for others, his meditation consists of seeing a Pudgala which is neither eternal nor non-eternal by means of the restraint of the respiration. The impurity of the Samādhi consists in becoming comatic by means of Kumbhaka and thus becoming stupid.

The doctrine of the extreme Śrāvaka who also believes in the external world is to establish that there is no soul in the body. Its meditation consists of realizing Śūnyatā of the Pudgala by a knowledge of the four noble truths. The four noble truths are: 1. Misery or the five Skandhas; 2. the root or the phenomenal world which is to be avoided; 3. Cessation, for this purpose the sense organs are to be restrained; and 4. the Path leading to cessation or to Śūnyatā. The proper meditatien is by means of these four noble truths to come to the conclusion that the Pudgala is Śūnya. But if the Pudgala is meditated upon as Śadāśiva then that meditation is impure. It advances only a little in the matter of benevolence to others.

The mild Šrāvaka has his way chalked out, and he is unsympathetic. Therefore some think that he is Šākya-Buddha.

Others say that any one in some future time will be a Buddha. There is none on the earth who is not to be so. Therefore there should be no remissness in attaining perfect Bodhi. Even the mild Śrāvaka will at one time become a Sambuddha. One whose way is chalked out means one who has to wait till another Buddha appears.

The intermediate Śrāvaka is to be a future Pratyeka-Buddha and the extreme Śrāvaka is to be a Buddha in a definite but a very long period of time.

In Pratyeka-yāna a candidate for Pratyeka-buddha-ship has almost the same doctrine as the extreme Śrāvaka. He is capable of rețaining in his sense-organs, the self-evolved knowledge that the Pudgala is Śūnya and Acintya (transcendental). The form of its meditation is the non-perception of Pudgala by the restraint of mind, body and speech.

The impure forms of meditation are two: (1) the pleasurable condition of the mind at the approaching sleep, and (2) the condition of mind in deep sleep. In the first case the Dhyâna slips into the theory of Bhāskara and in the second into that of Vaiśeṣikas.

There is a great distinction between the Śrāvaka and the Pratyeka-buddha. The Śrāvaka attains knowledge by hearing and the Pratyeka by exertion.

The Mahāyāna is explained in three schools of thought amongst the Buddhists, Sautrāntika, Yogācāra and Mādhyamaka, described by Advaya-vajra as mild, intermediate and extreme Mahā-yāna. The mild Mahāyānist thinks that the object of senses which is an aggregate of atoms produces the knowledge of things endowed with a form (Sākāra). The peculiarity of this doctrine is that it believes in knowledge endowed with a form. How are we to believe in the three times past, present and future? The answer is that causation proves their existence because it is capable of giving a form to the knowledge. Its form of meditation is the transcendental character of the sense organs which have retired from their object. In this matter repetition is necessary. Repetition means by right knowledge fix what mind is, and then repeat. When you repeat you find that the mind is neither here nor there. The Sautrantikas practise the five Paramitas but consider the Prajñā pārāmitā as essential even among these five. If there is no result in the five they will at least benefit sentient beings.

The intermediate is Yogācāra. It thinks that there cannot be atoms because atoms will then have six sides and will be no atom. So there is no external object. Mind alone remains. There is no subject and no object, what appears is the form of the mind. If the mind assumes the colour blue, etc., what is the good of the external object; and if the mind does not assume the colour blue, etc., what is the good of acknowledging the external object? The sense-organs and their objects are naturally not outside the mind. The mind itself is perceived in the perception of form, etc. This is the doctrine of those followers of Yogācāra who believe in knowledge which is endowed with a form. But there are other followers who do not believe in that sort of knowledge. They say that knowledge has no form, it is felt within. The object of senses are not external as fools think. The mind on which Avidyā plays produces the illusion of the external objects. The meditation of this class of Yogācāra is the realisation of the unitary principle in variegated form from which all phenomena is excluded. Wherever the mind goes the object goes there because where else shall it go as the mind pervades everything.

The meditation of the other followers of Yogācāra is the realisation of the mind without illusion, without diversity, transcendental, unitary and pure. So it is said: the form of the Vijñāṇa is transparent without form and without spot. One who is not a Buddha will not be able to comprehend this. This is only Vijñāṇa; it is perceived as Vijñāṇa. If knowledge without a reference to object is not to be conceived it remains only as knowledge. It cannot be perceived as an object of sense. The impurity of the meditation of the Sākāra school is Saṅkara's Brahma-vāda which is Paramārtha, real, eternal and embodied knowledge. Saṅkara believes the world to be real existence, eternal, not different from Brahma which is the same as the mind. It is said whatever is seen is Brahma, therefore the mind does not go anywhere else. It remains in Brahma.

The impurity of the meditation of the Nirākāra school falls in with Bhāṣya-kāra's ideas. He believes in a Brahma,

eternal, steeped in pleasure with pure light and without all troubles arising from diversity, name and form, etc. I am the ocean of transparent knowledge and the numerous cognitions are only shadows. A cognition whether rising or disappearing does not produce phenomena.

The extreme Mahāyānists are the Mādhyamakas. There are two schools, one is called Māyopamādvaya-vāda and the other is called Sarva-dharma-pratisthana-vada. The first examines everything under four heads, existence, non-existence, a combination of the two and a negation of the two. That which is external to these four is truth. The meaning is, it is not existence because there is contradiction. non-existence because there is illusive form. On account of a combination of these two contrary arguments it is not a combination of the two. It is not a negation of the two because that cannot be comprehended. The meditation of this school is non-duality which may be compared to illusion. The impurity of its meditation is the addition of the idea of annihilation. Their theory is the fulfilment of the six Paramitas on the principle of Māyopamādvaya "non-duality comparable to magic."

The deliberation of the other school which believes in all phenomena to be not established is as follows: The world is not permanent, nor is it subject to destruction nor is it a combination of the two nor is it a negation of the two. When nothing is established that is truth. There can be no such theory that the mind does not know itself. According to the Mādhyamakas there can be no attribution  $(\bar{A}ropa)$ , so there can be no negation of the opposite (Apoha) and no injunction (Vidhi). So when everything is attributed that cannot truly exist, the knowledge which is spontaneous is said to be transcendental. That which is to be declared transcendental by hard thought cannot be called transcendental. He who understands the world to be uncreated, his knowledge is purified by Bodhi. To him the world appears real spontaneously.

It is said: When the truth flashes itself spontaneously free from all attribution by means of words such as Śūnyatā we simply emphasise that there can be no attribution.

The meditation of this school is the realisation without paying the least attention to the object that comes for examination, and to which nothing can be attributed. The impurity of its meditation is the state of stupefaction in which all objects are non-existent. In this theory the realisation of the six Pāramitās without any attribution is enjoined.

#### THE THREE KAYAS.

The Śrāvaka and Pratyekas have no conception of the three Kāyas. We do indeed read of the Nirmitas and also of the Dharma-kāya in the Mahā-vastu. They are not philosophical concepts but rather religious evolutions. In the Mahāyāna the idea of three Kāyas did not develop in the milder form. It developed indeed in the intermediate form but the full development was in the extreme Mahā-yāna. The Yogācāra school considers the Dharma-kāya of Buddha as free from illusion, pure, infinite like the sky, Nisprapañca (without diversity) the one unitary principle of the universe, without any manifestation (Nirābhāsa). The Sambhogakāya and Nirmāņakāya both together called Rūpakāyau are produced by it and in these two Kāyas the bliss of Mahā-yāna is enjoyed. But in the Mādhyamaka school, the Nirmāna-kāya is without a break (Anupacchinna) from the time of birth, by which Buddha performs varieties of benevolent deeds for the benefit of the world, on all equally. The second or the Sambhoga-kāya of Buddha contains the thirty-two principal and eighty minor characteristics, and it is in this Kāya that Buddha enjoys the bliss of Mahā-yāna. The Dharma-kāya is the real Kāya of Buddha; it is pure in all forms and there is no colouring in it. Some people say that it is possible to conceive a Dharma-kāya, but the Sambhoga-kāya is mysterious. But we hear of Bhoga Śarīra of Viṣṇu in which he spends his time in quiet enjoyment in the highest heaven Vaikuntha, where there is no colouring, no creation, no illusion, that is Sambhoga, quiet enjoyment. Śākymuni is said to be the Nirmāṇa-kāya of Buddha while his natural Kāya is the Dharma-kāya. THEORY OF KARUNA.

As the whole world, phenomenal and noumenal, resolves into one word and one idea of Śūnyatā, so the whole world

of activity in all its variety of forms resolves into one word Karuṇā. The word is common to all sects of Buddhism all the Yānas and all the schools. In the two Yānas, Śrāvaka and Pratyeka, Karuṇā arises from seeing all sentient beings daily beset by all sorts of original miseries and the results arising therefrom. This is what is called the Sattvālambanā Karuṇā, 'compassion for sentient beings.' In the Mahā-yāna in its mild and intermediate forms, namely, Sautrāntika and Yogācāra, Karuṇā arises from seeing all phenomenal world as of an impermanent nature. It is called Dharmāvalambanā Karuṇā compassion for the phenomenal world.

In Mahā-yāna in its extreme from (Mādhyamaka) Karuṇā is not for anybody or anything, but is a part of the nature of Bodhi which is an absolute existence. Karuṇā here partakes of the same transcendental character as the Śūnyatā conceived by Mādhyamakas of the two schools.

### THE PRINCIPLE OF UNION (YUGANADDHA).

The pure manifestation (of Śūnyatā) is knówn to be immutable (Avikārī) and the mutable is also not born because it is produced by causes and conditions purified by enlightenment. Form is not in the form, it is not in the eye, it is not in the consciousness of form. The relation is just as that of fuel and fire. In churning fire, the fire is not ir-the plant, nor in the churning rod, nor in the hands of the operator. It is produced by causes and conditions. Does ignorance produce its progeny? Or does ignorance arise after they are born? If it does not produce before, it is nothing. Thus all phenomena are without existence because they are merely causes and conditions. A Yogī believing firmly in the non-existence does not violate his vows. Because it has no existence, therefore it is not produced; because it has causes and conditions, therefore, it sloes not come to an end. Thus both Bhāva and Abhāva are not in existence, they appear as coupled together. The union of Śūnyatā and Karunā will not be made the subject of your own notion, they are naturally joined together in union. The wise Yogī who believes in the unsubstantial character of the world by body, mind, and speech will be regarded as dutiful even though he may neglect his ordinary duties.

#### V. MAHA-SUKHA.

It has been said before that the pure and simple Śūnya-vāda of Nāgārjuna was supplemented by that of the Vijnana-vada of Maitreya, but to some minds there is little difference between the two. One says: I am Śūnya, while the other says: I am conscious that I am Śūnya. The prospect of Nirvana is not attractive in either. So another idea was brought in, and that is the idea of Mahāsukha. With these three ideas Nirvāṇa became very attractive: I will be Śūnya, I will be conscious that I am Śūnya and I will enjoy eternal pleasure. But what is Mahāsukha? It is a result of the union of two principles, existence is one principle and the existent is another principle? but they are one and the same. Aksobhya is one principle born from the syllable Hum and Māmakī is another principle born from Mām. They are one and the same; and the idea of sameness constitutes eternal pleasure. The Bija or seed proceeds from Bodhi which is nothing else but Śūnyatā; from Bīja proceeds the imageand in the image there are external and internal representations. All these are produced by causes and conditions. Buddha's teaching is about the union of external pairs, but that is only for teaching at an intermediate stage and cannot be called final. There can be no supreme knowledge without pleasure; supreme knowledge is said to be the same as pleasure. In the matter of existence union gives rise to Samsara and the pleasure which is produced by causes and conditions has a beginning and an end. Therefore it is a non-entity. Therefore it does not exist.

But what is Mahāsukha? The Bodhi is pleasure because without pleasure there is no Bodhi. But all pleasures produced by causes and conditions are with a beginning and with an end. It is worthless, it is without existence. The truth is that phenomena are not really produced and this pure Samvrti is known from pure and impermanent appearance.

Both the truths, real and apparent, when pure is Śūnyatā which is the knowledge of Yogins. By all means with no fear of untoward results these two truths should be considered one and the same. The pure-minded Yogī should sink himself in Mantra or the meditation of Mantra. Then the whole world

will appear as Māyā and as one or in a non-dual form. If he then enters existence he assumes the position of the coupled one and so becomes intent on the good of all creatures. The circle of universe looking like a Devatā with a pure mind is the means and Śūnya is Prajñā. With external and internal purity, the truth in which Prajñā and Upāya merge, the Yogī enjoys pleasure.

If it is only produced by causes and conditions, it is neither existence nor Śūnyatā. The manifestation of Śūnyatā is in the form of a Devatā which is naturally non-existent. Whenever there is manifestation it is a manifestation of Śūnya. When the mind rocks between duality and non-duality, Vāsanā is produced. The Yogī considering himself as Heruka and standing as a worshipper for Heruka roams the world like a lion with Bhāvas for his Guru.

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# **अद्वयवज्ञसंगृहः।**

# १। बुद्धिनिधीतनम्।

नमो बुद्धाय।

वक्ष्ये कुदृष्टिनिर्घातमादिकम्मविधानतः। स्रनेनैव विद्यारेण यत्नेन समते पदम्॥

इह हिं दिधा सत्ताः, शैक्षा अशैक्षाश्व। तत्र आश्व अधिमुक्तिप्रयोगः भूमिप्रपन्नप्रयोगश्च(च) वसिताप्ति-पर्यन्तः हेत्ववस्थास्थितानां शैक्षाणां सुविशुद्धादि-कर्मा(1)विधानेन समार्द्धयसभृतसम्यक्सम्बोधिसम्पद्धाभः। अशैक्षाणामपि निरस्तप्रतिपश्चतत्त्वफलविकल्पानां शाक्ये-मुनेरिव प्रणिधानवेगसामर्थ्यात् युगनद्वानाभोगयोगतः १० सत्त्वार्थिक्रयालक्षणमविच्छिन्नमादिकम्मं प्रवर्त्तत एव इति स्थितम्। तथा च—

न तेऽस्ति मन्यना नाय न विकल्पो न वेष्मना।
त्रनाभोगेन ते लोके बुद्धक्यं प्रवर्तते॥
परार्थसम्पदुद्धानाम् फलं मुख्यतमं मतम्।
बुद्धत्वादि यदन्यत्तु तादर्थ्यात् फलमिष्यते॥
चिन्तामणिरिवाकम्प्यः सर्व्यसङ्कल्पवायुभिः
तथापि सर्व्यसन्त्वानामग्रेषाशाप्रपूरकः॥

15

फलं तत्त्वविपश्चाणां विध्यपोद्दविवर्ज्जनात्। सम्बो(म्ब)धिर्बुद्धाते धन्यो तत्पश्चात्त्वादिकर्माणि॥

ननु श्रैक्षाणामादिकर्माविधानं युच्यत एव। कथम्! अश्रैक्षाणामपि निःस्वभावभाविनामादिकर्मारमः। अय-ग्रमपि सुवर्णनिगडबन्धन एव। सत्यम्। प्रज्ञापारिमता-धिगमविर्हात्। प्रज्ञापारिमता हि पञ्चपारिमतानां स्वभावः। अत एव-

सर्व्याकारव[१]रोपेत[ा] श्रन्थतेति निगद्यते ।

उत्तं च भगवता । <u>प्रज्ञापार्गमिताविरहिताः पञ्च</u>पार-<sup>10</sup> मिताः पार्गमितानामधेयं न सभन्ते ।

श्रार्थिवम्सकौर्त्तिनिहें शे चोत्तम्। प्रज्ञारहित उपायो बन्धः, उपायरहिता प्रज्ञा बन्धः, प्रज्ञासहित उपायो मोश्च[ः], उपायसहिता प्रज्ञा मोश्चः। तादात्म्यं चानयोः सङ्गरूपदेशतः प्रदौपालोकयोरिव सङ्ज्ञसिङ्गमेवाधिः 15 गम्यते। श्रत एव—

> त्रादिकमी यथोदिष्टं कर्त्तव्यं सर्व्वयोगिभिः। श्रुन्यताकरणाभिन्नं यदोधौ ज्ञानमिष्यते॥

त्रादिकर्मा च-

20

पञ्चपारमिताः प्रोक्ता ऋादिकामे तिसंज्ञ्या । प्रज्ञापारमिता चासां स्वभावो नाभिरिष्यते ॥ तथा चाच—

दानं श्रीलं क्षमां वीय्यं ध्यानं प्रज्ञां च सादरम्। सततं सेवयन् धीमान् सुखी खस्योऽपि जायते ॥ सम्भोगनिर्मिते हेतुर्दानशीलक्षमाचयम्। ध्यानप्रज्ञेति धर्मस्य वीर्यन्तुभ[य]योर्मतम्॥ तसाद्दोधिसत्त्वेन सुविशुद्धादिकर्माविहारिणा भवि-तव्यम्, विपर्थ्येषे च नास्तिकवादप्रसङ्गः। तदुक्तम्—

> शुभाश्रमं यद्यपि नि[ः]स्वभावकं तथापि कुर्यात् शुभमेव नाशुभम्। जलेन्दुबिम्बोपमलोकसम्वृतौ सुखं प्रियं दःखमजसम्प्रियम्॥

5

कथं तर्हि शैक्षेषून्मत्तवतस्थितानां निर्व्विकल्पताधि-मुक्तिवतामादिकर्मा प्रवर्त्तताम्? उच्यते। शरीरदानं कत्वा चर्यां क[२क]तवान्।

10 शरीरदानं दत्त्वा [च] पश्चात् चर्यां समारभेत्।

इति वचनात्। दानं दत्तं च ग्रहीराविध, कायवाक् चेतसाम् सर्व्यसत्त्वार्थाय सम्बरणाच्छीलम्, स्नान्तिश्च कू(क्)रतमकरपचादिघातसहनतया, वौर्यं चाष्टलोक-धर्माबाधोपसहनतया, ध्यानं च सर्व्यस्वभावानुगताना-15 भोगस्वरसवाहितया, प्रज्ञा च सर्व्वधर्मानुपलिक्ष्यलस्न-णाधिगमनतया।

> त्रनाभोगरसावेधौ यस्याजसं - - - । - - - - प्रवर्त्तन्ते सर्व्वाः पारमिताः पराः॥

तसादुक्सत्तवतिश्वतानामघादिकमं प्रवर्तत एव।

20 चार्व्याकपर्शानिष्टपरलोकस्य वचनं सर्व्यथेवायुक्तत्वात्
नोदाह्नंतम्। भूतश्रेष्ठां प्रति बोधिसत्त्वस्य प्रथमं दीयते
पोषधम्। तदनु शिश्लोपदेश इति श्रीहेवज्ञवचनात्
प्रथमं तु पोषधदानम्। समन्वाहर् भदन्ताचार्थ श्रहमित्यंनामा श्रमुकनामा उपासको बुइं धर्मां सङ्घं शर्गं

25 गच्छामि यावदाबोधिसण्डतः। एवं दिर्पि चिर्पि। एवं

चिश्ररणगतं मां वदन्तो धारयन्विति। समन्वाहर ऋ। पाथ श्रहममुकनामोपासक इमां वेलां उपादाय यावत् ऋ[ः] स्र्थ्योदयमिहान्तरे सर्व्वप्राणिवधात् परस्वहरणात् श्रब्रह्म-चर्यात् तथा वाग्मेदात् श्रन्दतात्मत्वो(दो)पजननात् पानात् विकालाश्रना[त्] मालावर्णकन्द्रत्यगी[२]तलिमतात् श्यनासनादुच्छितात् श्रद्याहं विरतः करोम्यहं तावत्, तहुणैरष्टिमः पोषधगाथा।

यहपतिबोधिसत्त्वसु रत्नचयशरणपुरःसरं प्राणाति-पातात् अदत्तादानात् कामिमध्याचारात् सृषावादात् ग्रष्ठातिसावद्यात् मद्यपानात् च पञ्चभ्यो विरतः अति-विवेकसम्पन्नो यहपतिबोधिसत्त्वः परिहृतदशाकुश्रकः पुनरकरणसम्बरवान् कुश्रलकर्माचारी प्रातःप्रहरे समुत्याय मुखशौचादिकं कृत्वा रत्नचयमनुस्मरन् ॐ आः हूँ इत्यनेन आत्मयोगरक्षां कृत्वा यथाधिगमध्यानजपसंस्तवादिकं ग्रिक्यात्। नामसङ्गीतिं च चिष्कालमावर्त्तयेत्।

्रत्न ॐ जम्मलजलेन्द्राय स्वाहा इत्यनेन परिजप्ताऽष्टोत्तरणतपानीयचुलुकानि जम्मलाय दद्यात्। ततो नमः
समन्तवुद्यानां सर्व्यतयागतावलोकिनि ॐ सम्भर् सम्भर्
हूँ फट् स्वाहा इति मन्त्रं सप्तवारान् आवर्त्त्यं प्रसारित20 दक्षिणकराङ्गुलपञ्चकविनिर्गतामृतपञ्चधारामि [ः] पूरितदारमूलनिवेणितसजलबलिमक्तणिक्यकानि मागधेन
द्रोणेन प्रवर्त्त्त्(क)तानि प्रश्येत्। सक्तजप्रेतपिण्णाचीन्तर्यघनच्छटाचयं दन्ता बोधिसच्चबलिं दद्यात्। इदा [इक]नीं
सर्व्यसच्चेष्ठकपुचप्रेमाकारां मैचीम्, दुःखादुःखहेतोः
25 संसारसागरात् समुद्धरणवाञ्छास्वभावां करुणाम्, रत्नचयशरणगमनात् समुद्ध[स]न्मनःप्रभावां मुदिताम्, अध्यासङ्ग-

परिनष्टगामुपेक्षां च विभाव्य सर्व्वसत्त्वार्थोद्युक्तचेता परि-गुडेन गोमयेन विशुडेन च वारिणा ॐ ग्राः वजरेखे हँ इति मण्डलाधिष्ठितभूभागे चतुरस्रादि चतुर्णामन्यतमम-भिमतमग्डलकं कत्वा तन्मध्ये विश्ववणीष्टदलकमलवर्ठके 5 स्र्यमण्डलोपरि नीलह्रँकारपरिनिष्यन्तं भूस्पर्शमुद्राधरं क्रष्णवर्णे अक्षोभ्यम्, तदनु पूर्व्वदने मुक्कॐकारनिष्यनं मुक्तवर्णे बोध्यङ्गी(ग्री)मुद्राधरं वैरोचनम्, ततो दक्षिणद्रे पीतचाँकारजं पीतवर्णं वर्दमुद्राध्रं रत्नसमावम्, ततः पश्चिमद्ले रक्तहीँ कारसभूतं रक्तवणे समाधिमुद्राधरं 10 अमिताभम्, तत उत्तरदर्शे श्यामखँकारजं श्यामवर्श-मभयमुद्राधरममोधसिडिं च भावियत्वा, ॐ त्राः वज्रपुष्ये हुँ इत्यनेन त्रभिमन्त्र सर्व्वमिष्टतरं ढौंकयेत्। एते पच्चतथागताः काषायवस्त्रप्राष्टताः सोष्णीषाः शिर-तुग्द्रमुग्डिताः सूर्थमग्डल(वि)स्थाः। वैरोचनः पर्श्रिश-<sup>15</sup> मग्डली, ततश्<u>रतारोऽक्षोभ्याभिमुखाः, श्रक्षोभ्यस्तु साधका</u>-भिमुखः। एषामग्रितः चिश्ररणगायामिमां यथाधिगम-[मा]मुखीकुर्व्वन् तचेयं चिश्ररणगाया-

> न्मो बुडाय गुरवे नमो धर्माय तायिने। नमः सङ्घाय महते चिभ्योऽपि सततं नमः॥

20 रत्नचयं मे शरणं सर्व्व प्रतिदिशाम्यघम्।
श्रमुमोदे जगत्पुख्यं बुड्डबोधौ दधे मनः॥
श्राबोधेः शरणं यामि बुडं धर्मां गणोत्तमम्
बोधौ चित्तं करोम्येष स्वपरार्थप्रसिड्डये॥
उत्पादयामि वरबोधिचित्तं

निमन्त्रयाम्यहं सर्व्यसचान्।

द्रष्टां चरिष्ये वरबोधिचारिकां बुद्धो भवेयं जगतो हिताय ॥ देशना सर्व्वपापानां पुख्यानां चानुमोदना । कृतोपवासं चरिष्यामि आर्थ्याष्टाङ्गिकपोषधम् ॥

5 ततः—

शौलचन्दनलिप्ताङ्गा ध्यानप्रावरणादताः। बोध्यङ्गकुसुमाकौर्णा विहरइं यथासुखम्॥

इति पठित्वा ॐ वज्ञमण्डल मुः इत्यनेन विसर्जयेत्। एवं मञ्जुश्रीप्रस्तीनपि यथोपदेशं पूजयेत्।

10 ॥ मग्डलपूजाविधः॥

दानं गोमयमम्बुना च सहितं श्रीलं च सम्मार्जन श्वान्तिः शुद्रिपपीलिकापनयनं वीर्य्यं क्रियास्थापनम् । ध्यानं तत्श्र्यामेकचित्तकरणं प्रज्ञा सुरेखोञ्ज्यला(ः) एताः पारमिताः षडेव लभते क्रत्वा मुनेर्मग्डलम्॥

भवति कनकवर्णः सर्व्वरोगैर्विमुक्तः सुरमनुजविशिष्टश्चन्द्र[४क]वद्दीप्तकान्तिः। धनकनकसम्बद्धो जायते राजवंशे सुगतवरग्रहेऽस्मिन् कायकम्माणि क्रत्वा॥

॥ मग्डलानुशंमा गाथा॥

प्रत्यहं मण्डलं कत्वा पुष्पगीमयवारिभिः। चिष्कालं गुरवे किच्चित् दत्त्वा भक्त्या(क्तिं) च वन्दयेत ॥ परेषां मनसस्तुष्टिं वर्जयेदात्मचेतसः। सुखी प्रासादिको धन्यः सुखावत्यां स जायते॥ स्यात् षट्पार्गमतापूरी बुद्धादिभिरिधिष्ठतः। ऋनन्तगुणसम्पन्नो मण्डलं प्रकरोति यः॥ ॥ इत्यन्तशंसा॥

प्रज्ञापारिमतां सम्यक् म्गडलादिविधानतः।
पिठत्वा पूजयेन्नित्यं तदर्थमवगाह्नम् ॥
एकगायां चतुर्गायां गायाद्वितयधारणीम्।
षण्मुखीं भद्रचर्थां च चिष्कालं च चिकालतः॥
एकाक्षरीमुपादाय लक्षं यावत् समाहितः।
त्रुखण्डितसमादानो यथालामं पठेत् सुधीः॥
॥ वृद्धबोधिसत्त्वपटपुस्तकप्रतिमादींश्च पूजयेत्।
॥ पटपुस्तकपुजाविधिः॥

द्रदानीं महामण्डलयूहतन्त्रानुसारेण सर्व्वकताडन-विधिर्तिदिश्यते—

नमः समन्तवुद्वानां ॐ वजपुष्पे खाद्या। मृत्तिका्-15 ग्रहण्मन्त्रः।

ॐ, वजोद्भवाय खाहा। विम्ववलनमन्तः।
ॐ अर्जे विर्जे खाहा। तैलम्रक्षणमन्तः।
ॐ धर्माधातुगर्भे खाहा। मुद्राक्षेपनमन्तः[8]।
ॐ वज्रमुद्रराकोटन खाहा। आकोटनमन्तः।
ॐ धर्मारते खाहा। आकर्षणमन्तः।
ॐ अप्रतिष्ठितवज्ञे खाहा। खापनमन्तः।

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ॐ सर्व्वतयागतमणिशतदीते ज्वल ज्वल- धर्माधातु-गर्भे स्वाहा । प्रतिष्ठामकः ।

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ॐ स्वभावगुडे श्राहर श्राहर श्रागच्छ श्रागच्छ धर्मा-धातुगर्भे स्वाहा। विसर्जनमन्त्रः।

ॐ ऋाकाशधातुगर्भे खाद्या। श्रमापनमन्त्रः।
॥ इति सर्व्वकताडनविधः॥

ॐ नमो भगवते वैरोचनप्रभराजाय तथागतायाईते सम्यक्तम्बुडाय, तद्यथा, ॐ स्रक्षो स्रक्षो समे समये प्रान्ते दान्ते समारोपे अनालम्बे तरम्बे यणावित महाते जे निराकुलनिर्व्वाणे सर्व्वबुडाधिष्ठानाधिष्ठिते स्वाहा। अनया धारण्या मृत्यिण्डं वालुकापिण्डं वा एकविंप्रति-10 वारान् परिजप्य चैत्यं कुर्य्यात्। यावन्तस्तस्मिन् परमाणवस्तावन्त्यः कोद्यः चैत्यानि क्रतानि भवन्ति, परमाणुसंख्यातानि पुण्यानि प्रतिलभते, दण्णभूमीश्वरो भवति, क्षिप्रं चानुत्तरां सम्यक्तम्बोधिमभिसम्भोतस्यत इदमवोचद् भगवान् वैरोचनस्तथागतः।

॥ महानुशंसाधार्गी ॥

ये धर्मा हेतुप्रभवा हेतुं तेषां तथागतो द्यवदत्। तेषां च यो निरोध एवंवादी महाश्रमणः॥

इति गाथया प्रतिष्ठां कत्वा ॐ नमो भगवते रत्नकेतु-राजाय[५क] तथागतायाईते सम्यक्सम्बुद्धाय, तद्यथा, १० ॐ रत्ने रत्ने महारत्ने रत्निवजये स्वाहा इत्यनेन चैत्य-वन्दनां कुर्य्यात्। अनया धाराया एकचैत्यवन्दनया कोटिचैत्यवन्दना भवति।

॥ मृत्तिकासिकतादिचैत्यकर्णविधिः॥

एतत्सर्व्वविशिष्टपरिणामनया परिणाम्यमानं विशिष्ट-

पानिन परिणामयेत्। तद्यथा, यथा ते तथागता ऋईन्तः सम्यक्सम्बुडा बुडज्ञानेन बुडचक्षुषा जानिन्त पश्यन्ति तत्वुश्रलमूलं यज्ञातिकं यिन्नकायं यादृशं यक्षक्षणं व्यत्तित्वं यया धर्मतया सम्बद्धते तथा ऋनुमोदे तत्तु-श्रलमूलम्। यथा च ते तथागता ऋईन्तः सम्यक्सम्बुडा अभ्यनुजानिन्त परिणाम्यमानं तत्तुश्रलमृलमनुत्तरायां सम्यक्सम्बोधौ तथाइं परिणामयामि इति। ऋपरम्—

त्रनेन चाहं कुश्लेन कर्मणा,

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भवेय बुद्दों न चिरेण लोके।
देशेय धर्मा जगतो [५] हिताय,
मोचेय सत्त्वान् बहुदुःखपीडितान्॥
॥ पुण्यानुमोदनापरिणामविधिः॥
यस्य यस्य यदाजीव्यं शुद्धाजीव्यस्तदर्जयेत्।
श्वान्यर्थं व्याधिशान्यर्थं भैषज्यमिव चिन्तयेत्॥
ततो यथामिलितान्येषु ॐ त्रकारो मुखं सर्व्यधर्माणामाद्यनुत्पन्नत्वात् ॐ त्राः ह्रँ फद् स्वाहा इत्यनेन
बिलं दद्यात्। ॐ त्राः सर्व्वबुद्धबोधिसत्त्वभ्यो वज्जनैवेद्ये ह्रँ
इत्यनेन नैवेद्यं द्यात्। ॐ हारीति महायिश्वणि हर
हर सर्व्वपापान् श्रीँ स्वाहा इति पठित्वा हारीतिभक्तपिण्डह्यं दद्यात्। अय्यपिण्डाशिभ्यः स्वाहा इति अयु-

20 हर सर्व्वपापान् श्री स्वाहा इति पठित्वा हारौतिभक्तपिग्डद्दयं दद्यात्। अग्रपिग्डाशिभ्यः स्वाहा इति अग्रपिग्डद्रानम्। तदनु ॐ आः हुँ इत्यनेन स्वपाचभक्तमिष्ठाय याविद्यादिदोषशान्त्यथं प्रथमतोऽनामाङ्गष्ठाभ्यामुपस्पृश्य भुज्जीत। तदनु यथासुखं भुक्का उत्सृष्टमन्नं
25 ॐ उत्सृष्टपिग्डाशनेभ्यः स्वाहा। उत्सृष्टपिग्डं दद्यात्।

परिश्रिष्टमन्नमनिभसन्धानेनैव परित्यजेत्। तथा च—

विलं दद्यानैवेद्यं हारीतिमग्रपिग्डकम् ।
महाफलोपभोग्याय उत्मृष्टं पञ्चमं ददेत्॥
इति । तदनु त्राचमनादिकं क्रत्वा परिशुडबुडिविशिष्टसुखसमन्वागतसर्व्वसत्त्वहित[ईक]सुखाय इदं चिधा
ऽऽवर्त्तयेत्—

राजा दानपतिश्चैव ये चान्ये सत्त्वराश्रयः। प्राप्नवन्तु सदा सौख्यमायुरारोग्यसम्पदः॥

दति। तदनु परिशु इकायवा झनः कर्मा यथेच्छं विहरेत्। अनन्तरं उपविश्य जातक निदानो क्तदानकथया कि कल्याणि मचैः सह गतैर्वा साईं दिनमनुदिनं वाऽति वाहयेत्। ततो विकालसन्थायामि ध्यानजपसंस्तवादिकं यथां धिगमा खिन्नमानसं कुर्य्यात्। युगकारादि मन्त्रेण दत्तविलयोगिनद्रया सुष्यात्। उपासक शब्दः कथं त्तात्थः ? [उ, इति]—

15 <u>उद्युक्तो बुद्धपूजायां उपश्रान्तोपश्रायकः ।</u>
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ उपकाराय सत्त्वानां उपायेनान्वितो भवेत् ॥
पा. इति—

पापानावर्जयेनित्यं पापिष्ठैः सह सङ्गतिम्। पापानिवारयन् जन्तोः पापं सर्व्वच देशयेत ॥

20 H, Th-

समारोपविनिर्मुक्तः समाधौ सुसमाहितः। सर्व्वदा परमानन्दी सम्बोधिं साधयेद् बुधः॥ क, इति—

क्रोति सर्व्वदा यत्नं कर्णां परिपालयेत्। कष्टेनापि न चानिष्टं करोत्युपक्रतिं पराम्॥ इति वचनात। श्रक्षरचतुष्टयान्वितोऽयमुपासकः पार्ह्वताकुश्रस्कमा उपचितपुर्यसम्भारो [६]ऽभ्यासवशात् जायदशावत् स्वप्नेऽपि कुश्रसान्येव करोति ।

प्रतिबिम्बनिभं पश्चन् जगत् शुद्धमनाविलम् । मायापुरुषवत् सव्वं कुर्यादनुपलमातः॥

त्रवावैवर्त्तिक इत्यभिधीयते। एवमहोराचं सत्त-समितं पुण्यसभारमुपार्ज्ञयन् त्राबोधिमण्डपर्यन्तं सन्त-हितहेतोः सन्तिष्टेत्।

नामा गगनगर्भाऽसी मध्यमार्थपरायणः(पञ्चः)।
समादानं करोत्येव त्रादिकमं समाहितः॥
वजपीठात् समायातो विप्रजन्यः सदाश्रयः।
तस्याभ्यर्थनया चैतदादिकमं क्रतं मया॥
इह हि गगनगर्भाभ्यर्थनातो मयोक्तः
कितपयपदमाचेणादिकमाभिधानतः।
त्रियपदमाचेणादिकमाभिधानतः।
त्रियपदमाचेणादिकमाभिधानतः।
त्रियपदमाचेणादिकमाभिधानतः।
त्रियपदमाचेणादिकमाभिधानतः।
त्रियपदमाचेणादिकमाभिधानतः।
त्रियपदमाचेणादिकमाभिधानतः।
त्रियदिकम्मे विधायैतत् यद्लाभि शुभं मया।
त्रियदिकम्मे विधायैतद्रकृष्टं लभतां जगत्॥
॥ कुदृष्टिनिर्घातनं समाप्तमिति॥

20 तचावस्थाः चयः— हेत्ववस्था नाम बोधिचित्तात् प्रस्ति बोधिमण्डनिवेदनं यावत्। फलावस्था नाम सम्यक्तम्बोधिज्ञानोत्पत्तौ सर्व्वक्षेणगुणप्रहाणिप्राप्यवस्था। सत्त्वार्थिकयावस्था नाम [७क] प्रथमधर्माचक्रप्रवर्त्तनात् प्रस्ति श्राणासनान्तर्धानं यावत्।

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त्व हेत्ववस्था विविधाः श्राणयावस्था, प्रयोगावस्था, विस्तावस्था विति । तच श्राणयावस्थाः सच्चानिमोक्ष-प्राणधानम् । तडेत[व]श्रत्वारः तद्यथा—

> गोच-सिन्मचकारुण्य-दुःखाभीरुत्वहेतवः। चतुर्भिर्प्रत्ययेरेभिनीधिचित्तं प्रजायते॥

इति वचनात्। दश्मिरर्थेराश्यावस्था। तच प्रधोगो दिधा। अधिमुक्तिचित्तस्य पार्मिताः सप्त। तच अधि-मुक्तिचरितस्य पार्मिता दश्—

दानं शीलं शमा बीय्यं ध्यानं प्रज्ञा उपायता। प्रणिधानं बलं ज्ञानं मताः पारमिता दश॥

भूमिप्राप्तस्य चतस्तिः सम्पद्धः सम्पत्नं त्राश्यप्रयोगप्रतिप्राह्वद्यसम्पद्धिरिति दानं श्रीलें श्रान्तिवीयें ध्यानं
प्रज्ञा उपायः— एताः सप्त पार्मिताः। त्रिधिमुक्तिचर्याचरितपार्मितास्यो विशिष्यत [८] इति दिविधा
15 प्रयोगावस्था।

तच वसिताः पञ्च, तद्यथा— क्रोशं, उपपत्ति, कम्म, उपीय, सत्त्वपरिपाकावस्था चेति।

तच हेत्ववस्थास्थितेन सर्व्वमादिक्यम् कर्त्तव्यम्। फला-वस्थासत्वार्थिक्रियावस्थास्थितस्य च शाक्यमुनेरिव अना-20 भोगेन आदिक्यम् प्रवर्त्तत एव इति। विस्तरेण कुदृष्टि-निर्धाते ज्ञेयम्।

॥ कुदृष्टिनिर्घातादिवाक्यिटिप्यिनिकेयं श्रीमत्पिरिङ्ताव-धूताद्वयवज्रपादानां क्रतिरियम्॥

# २। मूलापत्तयः स्यूलापत्तयः।

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त्रप्रतिष्ठिंतिनर्वाणं जगदानन्दसुन्दरम्।
नत्वा मञ्जित्रयं वश्ये मूलापत्तीश्चतुर्दश् ॥
त्राचार्य्येष्ठवमानेन सुगताज्ञाविलङ्कने।
देषात् गोचगुणाखाने मंद्वामैचीविवर्ज्जने ॥
बोधिचित्तपित्यागे यानिवतयिनन्दने।
गुद्धाखाने जने पश्चे जिनात्मस्त्रन्थदूषणे ॥
सुद्धात्मधर्मसन्देहे दृष्टमैचीविरागतः।
धर्मोष्ठनद्वयारोपे श्राद्धचित्तप्रदूषणे ॥
समयासेवने प्राप्तो प्रज्ञात्मस्त्रीप्रदूषणे ।
मूलापित्ति क्रिकोर्देत् तेन मन्त्रिणः समयक्रतिः॥
तत्कृतौ सिद्धयो न स्युर्भारो दुःखस्य सञ्चयः।
निर्यगतिं च संक्तेऽसौ तीत्रा विविधवेदनाः॥
गुरोर्यथाऽऽप्तितः पूजां विधाय मण्डले ततः।
यह्णीयात् बोधिचित्तं च रत्नचयादिसम्बरम्॥
॥ सन्तर्णक्राः समयाः॥

॥ मूलापत्तयः समाप्ताः ॥

विद्याया[ः] सेवने प्रौत्या समयानामयोगतः।
गणचके विवादं च गुद्धधर्मप्रकाशनात्॥
आडमच्चेषु सडम्मेंदेशना अन्यथा समात्।
सप्ताइं वसन्मध्ये आवकानां महरुते (१)॥
योगात् पति[त] खेत् योग्यभाजने गुद्धदेशनात्।
स्थूलापत्तिभेवेत् तेन योगिनः सम्बर्कतिः॥
पूजियत्वा महाचार्थं यथाश्रत्युपचारतः।
अप्रतिच्छन्नचित्तेन देशयेत् तु क्रतौ वती॥

॥ स्यूलापत्तयः समाप्त[ाः]॥

# ३। तत्त्वरत्नावली।

नमः श्रीवच्चसत्त्वाय ।

प्रणम्य वज्रसत्त्वस्य चर्णामोरु हृदयम्।
तत्त्वरत्नावलीं ब्रूमः प्ररचन्द्रामलद्युतेः॥
सदामायपरिभ्रष्ट(भत्स)तमोद्यतहप्रामियम्।
तत्त्वरत्नावली सम्यक् [८] पुंसां तत्त्वप्रकाणिनी॥
तत्त्वरत्नावली सम्यक् [८] पुंसां तत्त्वप्रकाणिनी॥
तत्त्व चीनि यानानि, श्रावकयानं प्रत्येकयानं महायानं चेति। स्थितयश्चतसः, वैभाषिक-सौचान्तिक-योगाचार-मध्यमकभेदेन। तच वैभाषिकस्थित्या श्रावकयानं प्रत्येकयानं च व्याख्यायते। महायानं च दिविधम्, पार-मितानयो मन्त्रनयश्चेति। तच यः पार्मितानयः सौचाकिक-योगाचार-मध्यमकस्थित्या व्याख्यायते। मन्त्रनयस्तु योगाचार-मध्यमकस्थित्या व्याख्यायते। योगाचारश्च दिविधः, साकार-निराकारभेदेन। एवं माध्यमिको-

्रिप <u>मायोपमादयवादि-सर्व्वधर्माप्रतिष्ठानवादि-भेदात्</u> दिविधः। तच त्राव[कः] चिविधः, मृदुमध्याधिमाचभेदेन। ॐ त्रच च मृदुमध्यो पाश्चात्यवैभाषिको, ऋधिमाचस्तु काग्मीरवैभाषिकः ⊢

त्व सदुश्रावकस्य विचारः। नीलपौतादिवाद्यार्थाङ्गी-कारपूर्व्वकं पुज्ञलस्य नित्यानित्यत्ववियुक्तिमाहेति विद्यतिः। तदुक्तम्—

20 त्र्यस्ति खल्बिति नौलादि [१क] - - - - - परा। भावग्रहग्रहावेश्रगम्भीर[ा]पायभीरवे॥

ऋस्ति पुत्रलो— "भारवाहो ण णिचं भणामि णाणिचं भणामी"ति पुत्रलश्च रागवान् संसरतीति समप्रहाणा- याग्रुइं मतमाध्यायन्। त्राग्रुभा भावना तु ग्ररीरस्य विन्नूचग्रुक्रशोखि [त] स्नेष्मान्तान्त्र [सिंहानक] चिक्किण-क्रमयसीहायक्रत्यस्तिसमुद्यय(द)रूपता निरूपयेत्। तदुक्तम्—

इमं चर्मापुटं तावत् खबुडौ च पृथक् कुरु। अस्थिपञ्जरतो मांसं प्रज्ञाशस्त्रेण मोचय॥ अस्थीन्यपि पृथक् कत्वा पश्य मज्जानमन्ततः। किमच सारमस्तीति खयमेव विचारय॥

इति। पुत्रस्य नित्यत्वदर्शनपूर्वारोपः समाधिमसम्।

10 यावजीवं बुइं धर्मां सङ्घं शर्गं गच्छामि, - - - वन्धो
सुगतीय हुइः (?), यावत्तुशसमूलं तमेकमात्मानं दमियष्याम्येकमात्मानं समयी स्यामेकमात्मानं परिनिर्व्वापियष्यामीति हृष्टिः।

मध्यमस्य दृष्टिविदृति [ः] पूर्व्ववत्। किञ्चित्परार्थरुचिर्सी । किञ्चित्परार्थरुचिर्सी । किञ्चित्परार्थरुचिर्सी । किञ्चित्रानित्यत्विवयुक्तपुद्गस्त्रं चिञ्चेद्यीभावः समाधिमसं जाड्यो - वाह्यकत्वात्।

श्रावंक-श्रिधमाचस्य वाह्यार्था[न] क्षीकारिणः श्ररीरस्य नैरात्म्यताव्यवस्थापनं विष्टतिः। चतुरार्थ्यसत्यपरिज्ञाने 20 पुक्तस्य श्रून्यतादर्शनं ध्यानम्। श्रव च दुःखं पञ्चस्तस्य-स्वरूपं ज्ञातव्यम्। समुद्यो विकल्पः प्रहातव्यः, निरोध्ये विषय्यना साम्चात् कर्त्तव्यः, मार्गः श्रून्यतायाः सदाशिव-रूपताऽध्यारोपो ध्यानमलम्। दृष्टौ पुनरस्य परार्थ-कारिताविशेषः। श्रव च सदुश्रावको नियत्गोचलाद- 25 कारुणिकत्वात् शाक्यबुद्ध एवेत्येके।

ऋन्ये तु—

सर्व्वबुद्धा भविष्यन्ति नाभयो भूवि-विद्यते । न कर्त्तव्योऽवसादोऽस्मात् सम्यक्सम्बोधिसाधने ॥

दति। सत्त्वानां सदुश्रावकोऽिष सम्यक्तम्बु हो भिवष्यतौति। नियतगोचं तु किच्चत् बुह्मपेश्चिति द्वीति मन्यन्ते।
मध्यस्तु भाविप्रत्येकबुद्धः, श्रिधमाचस्तु चतुःकल्पासंस्थेयाभिनिर्वर्त्त्येबुद्ध दति, प्रत्येकस्य विष्टतिरिधमाचश्रावकस्यैव।
श्रयं च प्रतिपन्नपुद्धलश्रन्याचिन्त्यतालक्षणमाचार्यस्वयम्भूज्ञानविपश्यनासमर्थः। तच दन्द्रियान्त्रिरोधो विपश्यना
विषश्यनासमर्थः। तच दन्द्रियान्त्रिरोधो विपश्यना
विश्वित्रान्त्रिर्वे पुद्धलस्यानुपलिधः कायवा [क्चे]तसां संय[म]समर्थः। ददमस्य ध्यानम्। श्रचासन्निद्रस्य चेतसः सुखावस्थाध्यानम्, चेतसः सुषुत्तावस्थाध्यानं च समाधिमलम्।
तच पूर्व्वसिन् भास्करमतानुप्रवेशः।

तदुक्तम्--

श्वनागतायां निद्रायां प्रनष्टे बाह्यगोचरे। या भवेन्मनसोऽवस्था भावयेत् तां प्रयत्नतः॥ इति। श्रपरिसन् तु वैशेषिकमतानुप्रवेशः। तदाहुः नागार्ज्जनपादाः—

श्रजानानं हि प्रज्ञानं निद्रादृष्टान्तसाधितम्। इन्द्रियोपरतं यद्वज् ज्ञानं वैश्रेषिकं मतम्॥

भगवत[ः] प्रवचनमपि---

वरं जेतवने रम्ये ऋगासत्वं व्रजाम्यहम्। न तु वैभेषिकं मोक्षं गोतमागन्तुमर्हति॥

दति । दृष्टिरिप पूर्व्ववत् । श्रयमिष चतुःकल्पासंस्थेया-25 भिनिर्वर्त्त्येबुद्धभावः, करुणा चानयोः श्रावकप्रत्येकयोः सत्त्वावलम्बना, दुःखदुःखताविपरिगामदुःखताभ्यामहन्यहिन सत्त्वानालम्ब्य या करुणोत्पद्यते सा सत्त्वावलम्बना। त्रावकस्य देशना [१०] वाचकी प्रत्येकस्य तु
कायिकी। तद्क्रम्—

मम्बुद्धानामनृत्यादे श्रावकानां परिश्वये। ज्ञानं प्रत्येकबुद्धस्य संसर्गात् [च] प्रजायते॥ इदानौं पार्रामतानययोगिन उच्चन्ते। तच मृदु-सौचान्तिकः— श्रस्य खलु परमाणुसञ्चयरूपोऽर्थः साकार-ज्ञानजनकः। तस्य चेयमेव प्रत्य(वेत्य)वेश्वता यदुत गि साकारज्ञानजन[क]त्वं नाम। तदाहः—

> भिन्नकार्लं कथं याद्यमिति चेद् याद्यतां विदुः। चेतुत्वमेव युक्तिज्ञा ज्ञानाकारार्पणक्षयंम्॥

इति विष्टतिः। विषयेभ्यः पराष्टत्तेन्द्रियग्रामस्याचिन्यता ध्यानम्। तदुक्तमभ्यासस्यायं कलना यत् कालः सांखाः 15 क्रियायाः। तस्मात् परिचयः कर्त्तव्यः। परिचयश्च—

चित्तं निश्चित्य बोधेन श्रभ्यासं कुरुते यदा।
तदा चित्तं न प्रश्यामि का गतं का स्थितं भवेत्॥
भावयेद् यहिसू - - - - षिल्रस्थाष्ट्रणम्।
वज्जपर्यक्कमाधाय नासाये चच्चलं मनः॥

20 मलमस्य समाधेः पूर्व्ववत्। चितयानुपलन्ध्या प्रज्ञा-पारमितास्वभावेन पञ्चपारमिताऽऽचरणं फलवैमुखे न सत्त्वार्थपरिणामना तदृष्टेरिति।

मध्यो योगाचारः। तच साकारज्ञानवादौ षट्केन युगपद् योगाचारे [पर]माणोः षडङ्गतेत्यादिना [११क] 25 न्यायेन परमाणूना[म]प्यनुपपत्तेः। चित्तमाचमेवेदं चित्ताकारधारि यास्त्रयास्कभावविनिर्मुत्तं प्रकाशं प्रकाशत

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इति प्रतिपन्नवान्। तदुक्तं चित्तमाचं भो जिनपुचा!
यदुत चैधातुकं इति। तथाचाहुः कौर्त्तिपादाः—
धियो नौलादिरूपत्वे बाह्योऽर्थ[ः] किंनिबन्धनः।
धियोऽनौलादिरूपत्वे वाह्योऽर्थ[ः] किंनिबन्धनः॥

र्ति। अन्यचाष्युक्तम्—ं
न चित्तेषु बिहर्भृता इन्द्रियार्थाः स्वभावतः।
रूपादिप्रतिभासेन चित्तमेव हि भासते॥
तस्मात् चित्तमेव चिचाकारं परं निरपेक्षप्रकाश्यं
प्रकाशत इति साकार्यिज्ञानवादियोगाचारस्य विष्टतिः।
विराकारवादियोगाचारस्तु चित्तमेव इदमनाकारस्वसम्बेदनरूपं इति मन्यते। तदुक्तम्—

बाह्ये न विद्यते ह्यर्थो यथा बालैर्विकल्प्यते। वासनालुठितं चित्तमर्थाभासं प्रवर्त्तते॥ यावदाभासते यच तन्त्रायैव च भासते। तत्त्वतो हि निराभासः ग्रुडानन्तनभोनिभः॥ निष्पृपञ्चो निराभासो धर्माकायो महामुनेः। रूपकायौ तदुङ्गूतौ पृष्ठे मायैव तिष्ठते॥

इति विष्टतिः । विधूतसकलवि[क]ल्पसिचचादैतसाम्चा-त्करणं ध्यानं साकारवादिनः । तदुक्तम्—

20 यच यच [११] मनो याति ज्ञेयं तचैव योजयेत्। चिलत्वा यास्यते कुच सर्व्वमेव हि तन्मयम्॥ इति। साताद्वयाचिन्त्यनिष्णृपच्चनिराभासचित्तसाक्षा-त्करणं ध्यानं निराकारवादिनः। तथा च— क्रप्रमस्य मतं स्वच्छं निरा[का]रं निरच्चनम्। 25 शक्यं तेन न हि ज्ञातुमबुद्देन कदाचन॥ विज्ञानमाचमेवेदिमित्ययं ह्युपलमातः।
स्थापयेन्न स किच्चित् [तु] तन्माचेणावितष्ठते॥
यदा त्वलम्बनं ज्ञानं नैवोपलभ्यते तदा।
स्थितो विज्ञितिमाचत्वे याद्यभावे तद्यहात्॥

र्ण्यमार्थसन्तित्यसाकारिवज्ञानसमाधौ भगवतः संस्थितवेदान्तवादिमतानुप्रवेणः। स हि परमार्थसन्तित्यं स्वचिद्रूपब्रह्माभिन्नपरिणामरूपं जगदिच्छिति। तथा चोक्तम्—
यद् यद् यद् दृश्यते किच्चित् तत् तत् ब्रह्मोति कल्पयेत्।
ततो नान्यगतं चित्तं ब्रह्मणैवावितष्ठते॥

दित समाधिमलं साकारवादिनः। एवं निराकारवादिनाऽपि नित्यनिराभासनिष्पपच्चसम्बेदनविज्ञानभावनाथां भास्करमतिस्थितवेदान्तवादिमतानुप्रवेणप्रसङ्गः। सोऽपि व्यपगत(ः)सकलनामरूपप्रपच्चोपस्रवविग्रुद्यप्रकाणानन्द्यननि [१२क] त्यब्रह्माभ्युपगच्छित।

वोधामो(म्बो)धौ मिय स्वच्छं तच्छायं विश्वबुद्वयः।

श्रिमाचो माध्यमिकः। तच मायोपमाद्वयवादिनः 20 विवृतिः—

उदितो वा प्रलीनो वा न विकल्पाय कल्पते॥

पूर्व्ववत् ।

इति निराकारवादिनः समाधिमलम्। दृष्टिरनयाः

न सन् नासन् न सदसन् न चाप्यनुभयात्मकम्।
चतुष्कोटिविर्निमुक्तं तत्त्वं माध्यमिका विदुः॥

अस्य चायं अर्थः। न सद् बाधायोगात्, असदिप न
चाभासनवशात्, तथा दोषाद् दन्दात् उभयमिप [न],

25 नाप्यनुभयं तथा बोधाभावादिति। अपि च पूर्वेतरपरामर्शात्—

मूर्त्तिश्चिचे यथावस्तुशक्ति - - स्कवासङ्गः।
स हि मायोपमाइयेति विद्यतिः। त्र्रस्त्रैव च मायोपमाइयस्य भावना ध्यानम्। यस्तचोच्छेदाभिनिवेशस्तद्
ध्यानमत्तम्। मायोपमाइयाधिमोक्षतः षट्पारमितापरिगूरिदृष्टिः।

सर्वधर्माप्रतिष्ठानवादिनां त्वयं विचारः—
न मतं शाश्वतं विश्वं न चोच्छेदि समीहितम्।
शाश्वतोच्छेदिनो युग्धं नानुभयं विनोभयम्॥
सर्व्वसमन् प्रतिष्ठाने [च] वस्तुतत्त्वं विदुर्वधाः।

श्रथेषा कल्पना नैव [१२] यचिद् वेत्ति न चित्तताम्॥
यावत् सर्व्वसमारोपः स सर्व्वः सर्व्वथा न हि।
मध्यमार्थे निरारोपस्तचारोहिवधी कुतः॥
श्रनाभोगे हि यद् ज्ञानं तच्चाचिन्त्यं प्रचक्षते।
सञ्चिन्त्य यदचिन्त्यं वै तद्[चि]न्त्यं भवेन्नहि॥

येनाजातं जगदुइं बुद्धिः शुक्षैव बोधतः।
निजं तस्य जगत् सत्यमनाभोगेन धीमतः॥
तदुक्तम्—

सर्व्वारोपविनिर्मुत्ते स्वतस्तच्वे चकासति। श्रन्यताद्यभिधानैस्तु तचारोपनिराक्रिया॥

श्रस्य च विचाराय आयातस्य अर्थस्य अनारोपरूपस्य अनिभिनिवेशविद्वारेण साक्षािक्रया ध्यानं सर्व्वार्थीच्छेदो जडीभावः समाधिमलम्।

श्रनारोपेण षट्पारमितापरिपूरणं दृष्टिः। श्रन मृदु-मध्ययोर्धमाविलम्बना करुणा। धर्मावलम्बना चानित्यता-25 व्यसनसम्पर्गतिनः सर्व्धमानालम्ब्य उत्पद्यते या सा बोध्यव्या। श्रिधमानस्य च श्रालम्बनानिःस्वभावा मन- स्कारधर्माधिगमानालम्बना करुणा। कायचयव्यवस्था चास्य मैचेयनाथैरुक्ता। तथा च—

करोति येन चिचाणि हितानि जगतः समम्। त्रा भवात् सोऽनुपच्छिनः कायो नैर्माणिको मुनेः॥

दाचिंशस्रश्णाशीतिव्यञ्चनांत्मा मुनेरयम्। साम्भोगिको मतः कायो महायानोपभो [१३क] गतः॥ सर्व्याकारां विश्वडिं ये धर्माः प्राप्ता निराश्रवाः। स्वाभाविको मुनेः काय[ः] तेषां प्रकृतिसञ्ज्याः॥

इति । मन्त्रनयस्तु श्रसाद्विधैरिहातिगम्भौरत्वाट् 10 गम्भौरनयाधिमुक्तिकपुरुषविषयत्वात् चतुर्मुद्रादिसाधन- प्रकाशनविस्तरत्वाच न व्याक्रियते । तथा च—

रकार्थत्वेऽप्यसंमोहात् बह्नपायाददुष्करात्। तौद्य्योन्द्रियाधिकाराच्च मन्त्रशास्त्रं विशिष्यते॥ इतस्रा[सा]भिरच सेकनिर्णयो नाम ग्रन्यः।

ग्वा विद्यानि क्योंत एवार्थः परमार्थोऽस्ति अस्य किमर्थं तर्हि आवकप्रत्येकयाने भगवान् देशितवान्? तन्न, महायानप्राप्यप्रापनार्थं एव आवकप्रत्येकयान-सोपानयोर्निर्माणात्। तदुक्तम्—

श्रादिकर्मिकसत्त्वस्य परमार्थावतार्णे।

उपायस्त्वयं सम्बुद्धैः सोपानमिव निर्मितः॥

सर्बर्म्भपुग्डरीकेऽप्युक्तम्—

एक हि यान नयश्व एकः

एका चेयं देशन नायकानाम्।

उपायकीशस्य ममेवरूपं

यन्त्रानि यानान्युपदर्शयामि॥

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नागार्जुनपादैरप्युक्तम्-धर्माधातोरसंभेदाद् ध्यानभेदोऽस्ति न प्रभो। यानचितयमाखातं त्यया सत्तावतारतः॥ ऋत्यचाप्युक्तम्— [१३] मुक्तिस्तु श्रन्यतादृष्टिस्तद्रश्रीषभावना। इति । इदं च यानचितयप्रकाशनं मन्यम[ा]नश्रन्थ [ता] सैव भगवतोऽवगन्तव्यः। तथाहि---नोदाहृतं त्वया किञ्चिदेकमप्यक्षरं विभो। क्रत्सश्च वै मायजनी धर्मावर्षनतर्षितः॥ चिन्तामणिरिवाकम्यः सर्व्यसङ्गल्पवायुभिः। तथापि सर्वसत्त्वानामग्रेषाशाप्रपूरकः॥ चक्रभ्रमण्योगेन निर्व्विकल्पेऽपि तायिन ि।। समारो वेधसामर्थ्यात् देशना सम्प्रवर्त्तते ॥ थानानां नास्ति वै निष्ठा याविचत्तं प्रवर्त्तते ,पराष्टत्ते तु वै चित्ते न यानं नापि यायिनः सद्धर्मरत्वघटिका वाग् ह्यच ग्रथितामला। हृदये क्रियतां धीरास्तच्चरत्नावली मुदे॥ संग्रहं तु प्रियत्वेन विस्तरदेषिणा मया। भृरिर[न]त्तमे तस्मिन् श्चन्तव्यं विस्तरप्रियाः॥ विधाय भव्यार्थनयाप्रयता-दिमं मया यन्यमनुत्तरार्थम्। त्रालिभ यत्पुखमनेन लोक-स्तथागतत्वं लभतामलभ्यम्॥ ॥ तत्त्वरत्नावली स[१४का]माप्ता।

ि क्रतिरियं पिएडतावधूतादयवज्रपादानाम्॥

# ४। पञ्चतथागतमुद्राविवरगाम्।

नमः सर्व्वविदे।

प्रतीत्यजाताः परिकल्पश्चन्याः श्रन्या[ः] स्वभावेन न वस्तुसन्तः। नोच्छेदिनश्चिचचिदेकरूपा

क्ष्पादयः पञ्चित्रना जयिन्त ॥

पञ्चस्तन्थाः पञ्चतथागत[ा]ः। तच चत्वारो तिं ज्ञानमाचताप्रतिपादनाय अक्षोभ्येन मुद्युन्ते? एतेन बाह्य[ा]कारभावे याह्वश्वन्यतया याद्ययाहकरहितं परमार्थसत्मिक्याचं विज्ञानमेव तिष्ठते। इदमेव प्रद्मल10 मध्याह्र(न)गगनायमानं निराकारवादिनां मौलं ज्ञानं
साध्यम्। तथां चोक्तम्—

श्रून्यं किल्पतरूपेण निराभासमनाकृति।
सत्सिक्तितातमाचं वै पृष्ठाकारचयाकुलम्॥
तदुक्तम्,—रूपकायौ तु पश्चिमौ इति। तथा च—
विष्प्रपञ्चो निराभासो धर्माकायौ महामुनेः।
रूपकायौ तदुद्भूतौ पृष्ठे मायैव तिष्ठते॥
इति नन्वश्चोभ्यमुद्रयैव सिङ्क्तात् िक्तमर्थं ति श्रू श्रूभेभ्यो वज्रस[१४] च्वेन मुद्युते इत्यागमः शयावकिल्पता-कारश्रून्यताप्रतिपादनाय इति चेत् तन्न। पूर्व्वमुद्रयैव
विक्राल्वात्। तसात् यथाऽश्लोभ्यमुद्रयैव ज्ञानं मौलं पृष्ठमन्यत् तथा वज्रसच्चमुद्रया विज्ञानमिप पृष्ठं मौलं

ह<u>ढं सारमसौशीर्यमच्छेद्याभेद्यस्थ्यम् ।</u> अदाहि अविनाशि च श्रन्यता वजमुच्यते॥

वज्रमिति स्यात्। उत्तं च वज्रशेखरे—

इति। पृष्ठे रूपादिकं चेत्, [मौ]लज्ञानादक्षोभ्यमुद्रया तदः (या)सच्वं पृष्ठेऽहं तन - - न किम्। सच्चमिति पृष्ठ इति चेत् तर्हि करुणाभावात् उच्छेदवादप्रसङ्गः। इष्यते च—

वज्रेण श्रुन्यता प्रोक्ता सत्त्वेन ज्ञानमाचता।
तादात्म्यमनयोः सिद्धं वज्रसत्त्वस्वभावतः॥
श्रून्यताक्रपयोर्भदिः प्रदीपालोकयोरिव।
श्रून्यताक्रपयोर्थेक्यं प्रदीपालोकयोरिव॥
भावेभ्यः श्रून्यता नान्या न च भावोऽस्ति तां विना।

श्रूवनाभाविमयत् क्रत्कानित्ययोरिव॥
कथ्यमाने यथाति चे उच्छेदो नैव सम्बृतेः।
सम्बृतिव्यतिरेकेण [१५क] न तत्त्वसुपलभ्यते॥
दत्यादि विस्तरः। एवमक्षोभ्यवज्ञसत्त्वयोरैक्यमिति चेत्
तिर्ह विज्ञानकृपाद्यपरित्यागे चिचादैतवादो ज्यायान्।

<sup>15</sup> तद्त्रम्—

सिंचत् चिन्माचमश्रेषकल्पश्रुन्यं हि साकारमतं मतं मे ।
गच्छत्तृणस्पर्शसमानमन्ये
तन्मध्यमार्थं प्रवदन्ति सन्तः॥

20 चित्रादैतवादिनां तु परमार्थसदिति ज्ञानमपेशलम्। ग्राह्मग्राह्वत्र्रम्यचित्राद्वेताश्लोभ्यरूपज्ञानस्य वज्रसत्त्वसृद्रया वस्तुसत्तानिरस्तत्वात्। तदुक्तम्—

रूपादिकल्पश्रन्थं चेत् ज्ञानमश्चोभ्यमुद्रया। तदः ज्ञसत्त्वमुद्रातो वस्तुसत्ता निरस्यते॥ न च विज्ञिप्तमाचस्य कल्पिताकारश्रन्यता। क्रियते वज्ञसत्त्वेन पूर्वे तस्यानवस्थितेः॥

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तदेवं परमार्थसदितिश्रन्थापगमे सर्व्वचाप्रतिष्ठान-रूपानाभोगयुगनद्वादयवादिसम्बेदनसिद्वमध्यमकसिद्वान्तः प्रेयान्। [१५] ऋयं च सहुरूपादप्रसादादवगम्यते। नन्दच सम्बेदनसिद्वौ मायोपमादयवादप्रसङ्गेन सर्व्वचाप्रतिष्ठान-5 मिति चेत्—

यत् प्रतीत्यसमुत्यन्नं [नोत्यन्नं] तत् स्वभावतः। स्वभावेन यन्नोत्यन्नं उत्पन्नं नाम तत् कथम्॥ इति। सम्बेदनं च प्रतीत्यसमुत्यन्नं तस्मात् सम्बेदन-मेवाप्रतिष्ठितमजातपदम्।

10 तथा च--

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सम्बेदनमजातं वै वस्तुसत्ताऽपि ताहशी।
वज्रसत्त्वस्वरूपं तु जगदेव जगौ(सौ) मुनिः॥
किञ्च मञ्जुश्रीस्तथागतेन पृष्टः कतमोऽसावचिन्त्यधातुः! मञ्जुश्रीराह, यो धातुर्निश्चितो, न चित्तगमनौयो,
ा न चित्तप्रमेयो, न चित्तचेतनया प्रतिवेदितव्यः, श्रमावुच्यतेऽचिन्त्यधातुः। श्रथ च पुनर्भगवन् चित्तमेवाचिन्त्यधातुः। तत् कस्य हेतोः! न ह्यचित्ते चित्तं चित्तं संविद्यते।
निश्चित्तो हि चित्तं चित्तस्य यथार्थाववोधात्। श्रथ च
सर्व्वाकारो भगवतोऽचिन्त्यधातुः। श्रन्थचाप्युक्तम्—

20 त्रविकाल्यितसङ्गल्य त्रप्रतिष्ठितमान्स । [१६क] त्रसमृत्यमनिसकार निरालम्ब नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ चतुःप्रदीपे—

> यः प्रत्ययेर्जायति स ह्यजातो न तस्य उत्पाद स्वभावतोऽस्ति । यः प्रत्ययाधीन स श्रुन्य उत्तः यः श्रुन्यतां जानति सोऽप्रमृतः॥

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ऋार्थालङ्कावतारे-भान्ति विध्य सर्व्वा हि निमित्तं जायते यहि। सैव तस्य भवेद् अनितरशुइतिमिरं यथा॥ तथा च--मा भूत् सम्बृतिप्रतिष्ठानमत एव मुनिर्भयात्। भिनत्ति देशनाधर्ममुक्ता ह्यश्रन्यतात्मना॥ उक्तं च हेवजे-स्वभावश्वैवाद्यनुत्पन्नं [न] सत्यं न स्रषेति च। किच-सर्वः समानः प्रतिभज्यमानः श्र[न्यो] त्रिकां श्रामधिया क्रतान्तः। बौद्यस्य बाह्यस्य विभागकची न स्या[दा]दिका यदि श्रन्यतोक्तिः॥ त्राह च, उच्छेदग्रन्यतां ऋपनयन्---तथतां ये तु पश्यन्ति मध्यमार्थानुसारतः। ते वै तत्त्वविदो धन्याः प्रत्यक्षं यदि संविदा ॥ तद्त्रं डाकिनीवज्ञपञ्जरे— श्रुन्यताकरणाभिन्नं यच चित्तं प्रभाव्यते। सो हि बृह्यस्य धर्मास्य सङ्घरयापि हि देशना॥

20 तसात् पञ्चाकाराणां प्रतौत्य[१६]समुत्पन्नानां पञ्च-तथागत(ः)स्वभावत्वात्, स्वभावस्य च श्रून्यताकरूणाभिन्न-त्वात्, श्रून्यताकरूणाभिन्नं जगदिति स्थितम्। एतदेव सहुरोरुपदेशतो ध्यानमविच्छिनम्—

नदीसोतप्रवाहेन दीपच्योतिःप्रवन्थवत्।

मन्त्रतत्त्वानुसारतः। तथा चाहुर्नागार्ज्जुनपादाः—

क्करागारमिदं न यत् चिभुवनं न प्राणिनोऽमी जनाः चक्रेशोऽस्मिन् [न] मानुषो न विषया नाक्षाणि न स्थादयः।

रूपाद्या न च धर्मातात्मकतया ते माग्डलेया इमे

विश्वं मग्डलचक्रमाकलयतश्चेतः किमु भ्राम्यसि ॥

प्रतौत्यसम्भवादेव गन्धर्वपुरवत् स्फुटम् ।

न स्वभावस्थितं विश्वं नाकाशास्भोजसन्निभम् ॥

उक्तं च हेवज्रे—

त्रमी धर्मास्तु निर्व्वाणं मोहात् संसाररूपिणः।
10 इति।

॥ पञ्चत्यागतमुद्राविवरणं समाप्तं इति॥

## ५। सेननिगाय:।

नमो बुद्धाय।

**एवंकारं नमस्कुर्मो य**िः] सत्त्वश्चणकारणम् । श्रानन्दा यच जायन्ते भेदतो बोधिसिइये॥ चिचं ततो विपाकः स्यात् हतीये तु विसन्नश्रणम्। [१७क] विमर्देश्व ततो ज्ञेयो इठयोगनिराक्षतेः॥ ऋालोचनं विमईश्वेत् तृतीये कथमिष्यते। 5 यत् तचालोचनं नैव भवेद् वित्तिरलक्षणा॥ विलक्षणमतो युक्तं इन्तुं रोड्ं हतीयके। स्वसम्बित्तेभवेत् सिडिरागम[1] थीऽपि सङ्गतः ॥ चुम्बना लिङ्गने चिचं घष्टौ विपाकनामकम्। मणौ विलक्षणं येषां ते च दुःसेकसम्बदः॥ 10 रत्नगर्भे च या विक्तिः सैव तत्त्वं भवेद् यदि। सैव वेदं भवेत् तत्त्वं न ह्येतत् बौडसम्मतम्॥ तथा च देवि परिष्टच्छिस सैव निर्नादतन्त्रे— रत्नपुरमिदं देवि किञ्जल्को ज्वलतां व्रजेत्। रुद्रो युग्म[:] शिवः श्रेष्ठ[:] शक्तः सैव प्राध्यरा(:)॥ 15 लुख्यलक्षणनिर्मुतं वागुदाहारवर्ज्जितम्। शिवशक्ति(ः)समायोगात् जायते चाद्गुतं सुखम्॥ न सन्ति तत्त्वतो भावाः शक्तिरूपेण भाविताः। शक्तिस्तु श्रुन्यतादृष्टिः सर्व्वारोपविनाशनी ॥ उच्छुष्मतन्त्रेऽपि-20 श्विशक्तिसमायोगात् सत्सुखं परमादयम्। न शिवो नापि शिक्तिश्व रत्नान्तर्गतसंस्थितम्॥

#### योगाध्यायेऽपि [१७]—

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ज्ञानाम्रतेन तप्तस्य क्षतक्रत्यस्य योगिनः।
नैवास्ति किच्चित् कर्त्तव्यमस्ति चेत् न स तच्चवित्॥
वेदान्तवादिनोऽपि—

ऋतीन्द्रियमवित्तिश्च ज्ञानं भास्तरसम्मतम् । वित्तरानन्दमाचं च भगवद्दादिसाधनम् ॥ श्रात्तिसङ्गमसंशोभात् श्रात्त्वावेश्वावसानिकम् । यत्मुखं ब्रह्मतत्त्वस्य तत्मुखं ब्राह्ममुच्यते ॥ दुःखानामागमो नास्ति सुखं तच निरन्तरम् । श्रानन्दो ब्रह्मणो रूपं तच मोश्चेति भण्यते ॥ यद् यद् वै दृश्यते किच्चित् तित् तदुह्मोति कल्पयेत्। ततोऽन्यगतिचतं तु ब्रह्मणैवावतिष्ठते ॥ प्रियादर्शनमेवैकं किमन्यदृर्शनान्तरैः । प्राप्यते येन निर्व्वाणं स्वरागेणापि चेतसा॥ त्यज धर्ममधर्मां च उमे सत्यान्दते त्यज । उमे सत्यान्दते त्यज्ञा येन त्यज्ञसि तत् त्यज्ञ॥

#### भगवज्ञीतायामपि-

नासतो विद्यते भावो नाभावो विद्यते सतः।
उभयोरिप दृष्टो[ऽन्तः] द्यनयोस्तत्त्वदर्शिभिः॥

किञ्च याद्यादिश्रन्यं चेत् चित्तमक्षोभ्यमुच्यते।
किञ्चास्वागमतो वज्ज [१८ क] सत्त्वमुद्रावियोगतः॥

किमर्थं नियमेनैतत् देशकैर्य देश्यते।
ददं तथागताश्वासिध्या पूर्व्वं प्रकाश्यते॥
वोलगर्भे च साकारं निराकारं तद्यतः।

मध्यमा वर्णयन्त्येके नेति नो गुरुदर्शनम्॥

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वज्जगर्भे तद्ये वा पतितं वा कपालके। न चेष्टमन्तरालेऽपि तत्त्वं वित्तौ गुरोर्मुखात्॥ विचिचं विविधं खातं इत्यादि सुत्यितं कथम्। मण्यन्तर्गतमित्यादि सङ्गरोः सुष्ठु सङ्गतम्॥ इसित्यादिविशुद्धा यत् त्राचार्यादिसमीहितम्। उत्पच्या तद् व्यवस्थेयं न चेात्पन्नस्वभावतः॥ चिचलात् चिचमाष्ट हेः सुखात् पाको मणेः पुरः। गुरो[:] तत्त्वं विजानीयात् विमर्दात् विरतौ रमः॥ कर्मामुद्रां समासाद्य धर्मामुद्रां विभावयेत्। तस्या ऊर्धे महामुद्रा यस्याः समयसम्भवः॥ 10 **त्रानन्दाः प्रतिमुद्रास्याः महामुद्रां विना पुनः ।** श्रागमाच स्वसम्बित्तेः सहुरोरुपदेशतः॥ विचिचं कर्मामुद्रातो विपाको जगदाता। स्यैयें विज्ञा तं विमहीं जगदी सणम्॥ [१८] सर्व्वसि[न्न]प्रतिष्ठानं महामुद्रेति कीर्च्यते। 15 विमर्जलात् स्वसिम्बन्तेः विचिचादेने सम्भवः॥ अनाभोगं हि यद् ज्ञानं तचाचिन्त्यं प्रचर्राते। सिचन्य यद् ऋचिन्त्यं वै तदिचन्त्यं भवेन हि॥ तथता ये तु पश्यन्ति मध्यमार्थानुसार्तः। ते वै तत्त्वविदो धन्याः प्रत्यक्षं यदि संविदा॥ 20 यो वित् सर्व्वसमारोपः स सर्व्व[ः] सर्व्वया न हि। मध्यमार्थी निरारोपः तुचारोपविधौ कुतः॥ ज्ञानज्ञेयासमारोपे मन्यना तच नान्यथा। सर्व्वस्तया यथापूर्वे यथा बुडिस्तया न हि॥ येनाजातं जगदुइं बुडिः गुडीव बोधतः। 25 निज तस्य जगत् सत्यमनाभोगेन धौमतः॥

त्रविभावितसम्बन्धो विकल्पोऽसौ प्रतीत्यजः।
तदेष एव निर्व्वाणे नो क्रयाः चित्तविश्रमम् ॥
प्रतिपक्षे स्थितो नैव तत्त्वाण्रक्तोऽपि नैव यः।
गाई नैव फंले यस्य महामुद्रां स बिन्द्ति॥
यथैव कर्मामुद्रायां त्रानन्दादिव्यवस्थितिः।
तथा समयमुद्राया वज्राचार्थप्रसादतः॥
विचिचं कर्मामुद्रीव धर्मामुद्राविपाकजा।
विलक्षणं महामुद्रा विमर्दः समयो भवेत्॥
महामुद्राम [१८क] जानानाः कर्मामुद्रैव माधना।
त्रामायतत्त्वतो स्रष्टा रोरवं यान्ति योगिनः॥
मुद्रा तावत् न बुद्धान्ते चतस्य चतुःश्रणाः।
यावत्र ण्रवरेणस्य स्पृणन्ति पादपोत्सवः॥
सम्यक् सेकं विधायैतत् इठदुःसेकवर्ज्ञितम्।
यत् साधितं मया पुण्यं तेनास्तु जगतः सुखम्॥

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॥ सेकनिर्णयः(निर्देशः) समाप्तः॥

# ६। [चतुर्मुद्रा]।

ग्वम्— वज्रसन्तं प्रणम्यादौ विशु इज्ञानतन्मयम् ।

मुद्रान्वयः समासेन क्रियते त्रात्मबु इये ॥

इह हि मुद्रान्वयिवशान्त्या मूढमनसो श्रमन्ति भवार्णवे

दुःखिताः। तेषां सुखेन चतुर्मुद्रार्थप्रतिपत्तये तन्त्रानु
गारेण महासुखसाधनं प्रसाध्यते। चतुर्मुद्रेति— कर्म
मुद्रा, धर्म्ममुद्रा, महामुद्रा, समयमुद्रा। तच कर्म्ममुद्रायाः

स्वरूपं निरूष्यते। कर्म्म या कायवाक्चित्तचिन्ता तत्प्रधाना

मुद्रा कल्पकास्वरूपा, तस्यां कर्म्ममुद्रायां त्रानन्दा जायन्ते

श्रणभेदेन भेदिताः—

10 ध्रगज्ञानात् सुखज्ञानं एवंकारे प्रतिष्ठितम्। श्रानन्दाश्रत्वारः— श्रानन्दः, परमानन्दः, सहजा-नन्दः, विरमानन्दः। [१८] श्रन्यथा— परमविरमयोर्मध्ये लक्ष्यं वीक्ष्य दृढीकुरु।

द्ति यदुत्तं तत् सङ्गतं न भवति । चत्वारः क्षणाः—

15 विचिद्र, विपाक, विलक्षण, विमर्द । मध्ये विलक्षणं दत्त्वा सेके बोडव्यम् । इठयोगे पुनः सहजविलक्षणयोरन्ते स्थितिबीडव्या । सेकहठथोगे चेदं निर्द्धिष्टं भगवता । सहजं सत्सर्वे सहजच्छायानुकारित्वात् सहजमित्यभिधीयते । सहजच्छाया सहजसहश्रं ज्ञानं प्रतिपादयति दति । सहजं २० प्रज्ञाज्ञानम् । अत्रग्व प्रज्ञाज्ञाने सहजस्योत्पर्त्तिनीत्ति । यस्याः सहजं नाम स्वरूपं सर्व्धधमानामञ्जविमलक्षणं दति यावत् । तस्मात् कम्मेमुद्रां प्राप्य निस्पन्दफल-मुत्पद्यते । सहश्रस्पन्दो निस्पन्दः । साहश्यं यथा दर्पणार्पितं मुखस्य प्रतिबिम्बं मुखं न भवति । न पूर्व्वसिद्धं नाष्यधना-

सिइं तदेव मुखप्रतिविम्बं सादश्यमाचमापादयित तथापि लें। का स्वमुखं दृष्टमिति का स्वा भान्या सन्तृष्टा भवन्ति। तथैवाचार्थाः कुमतदाः प्रज्ञाज्ञानमासाद्य सङ्जमनुभूतं इति का सन्तोषं उत्पादयिन्त, सन्तृष्टाश्व सन्तो धर्मा- मुद्राया वार्त्तामिप न जानन्ति। धर्मामुद्रामजानाना केवलया कर्मामुद्रया क्रविमया कथि २०क मक्रविमभूतं सङ्जाखं उत्पद्यते। सजातीयात् कारणात् सजातीयस्य एव कार्यस्य उत्पत्तिभवित न तु विज्ञातीयात् यथा शालीबीजात् शाल्यङ्करोत्पत्तिभवित नतु कोद्रव्यस्य। तथा धर्मामुद्राया अक्रविमायाः सकाशात् अक्रविमं सहजं उत्पद्यते। तसात् धर्मामुद्रैव कारणम्। अभेदे भेदोप- चारेण सहामुद्रायाः। कसात्! तिर्हं भगवतोक्तम्—

रकाराङ्गति यहित्यं मध्ये वँकारभूषितम्। त्रालयं सर्व्वसौखानः वुद्धं रत्नकरण्डकम्॥

इति। बुइच्छायानुकारित्वात् करण्डकं स्थानं त्राधारः, तस्मात् कर्माङ्गनाया त्रानन्दसन्दोहरत्नाकरं सरोहहम्। तत् स्वच्छमास्थानं बोलककोलरससंयोगेन त्रवधृत्या सम्दितिबोधिचित्तमण्यन्तर्गतं यदा भवेत् तदा क्षणिकनामा- परसहजाखं ज्ञानमुत्पद्यते। न तत् सहजिनस्पन्दः।। 20 तत्स्वरूपेण प्रज्ञाज्ञानानन्दचयः श्रणचतुष्टयान्वितं सेके हरयोगे.च कर्मसमुद्राया निस्पन्दफलमुक्तम्। [२०]

॥ कर्ममुद्रानिस्यन्दनिर्देशः प्रथमः॥१॥

अ-धर्मामुद्रा धर्मधातुखक्ष्या निष्प्रपञ्चा निर्विकल्या त्रश्चिमा उत्पादरहिता करुणाखभावा प्ररमा-

<sup>25</sup> नन्दैकसुन्दरोपायभूता। प्रवाहनित्यत्वेन सहजस्वभावा या

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प्रशासाः सहजोद्यत्वेन श्रभिना या सा ध[मीमुद्रैत्यभि-धीयते । जन्यत् लक्षणं तस्याः सङ्गुलाज्ञानान्यकारे तर्गाकिरणसद्धं गुरूपदेशतः हणतु[घ]समा तद्यापि धान्तिश्च्यवर्ज्जितं बोध्ययम् । सक्तिश्चितिजलपवन-इताशनैर्महाशवितितं चैकाक्षेत्रस्वभावं निस्तरङ्गश्रन्यता-करुणाभिनं च बोध्ययम् । उद्गं च भगवता—

खलना प्रज्ञास्त्रभावेन रसनीपायसंस्थिता।
अवधुती मध्यदेशे तु शाह्यशाहकवर्ज्जिता॥
रतिनपुनेनापि तथताकारेण सिक्कष्टकारणत्वेन मार्गी
ा० ज्ञातव्यः। मार्गज्ञाने सादरनिरन्तरं मार्गाभ्यासात् निरोधस्य सहजस्वभावस्य साष्टात्कृतित्वं भवति। तथा चोक्तम्—
नापनेयं त्रतः किञ्चित् प्रश्चेप्तव्यं न किञ्चन। [२१क]
द्रष्टव्यं भृततो भूतं [भूत]दशी विमुच्यते॥
सल्लाना रसना तथोर्मध्यदेशे निवासिनी त्रवधूती
ाऽ सैवाधिगतसकलपदार्थसङ्जस्वभावेकचित्तव्यतः सङ्गुरूपदेशतो धर्ममुद्रा महामुद्राया त्रभेदेन हेतुभूता।
॥ धर्ममुद्राविपाकफलनिहेशः दितीयः॥ २॥

श्राः—महामुद्रेति। महित चासौ मुद्रा चेति महामुद्रा (चेति)। महामुद्रा निःस्वभावा द्रोयाद्यावरणविवर्ज्जिता 20 श्ररदमलमध्याह्रगगनसङ्गाशा सकलसम्पदाधारभूता भव- निर्व्वाणैकस्वरूपा श्रनालम्बनकरणाश्ररीरा महासुखैक- रूपा। तथा च, श्रमनिसकारा धर्मा कुश्रला मनिस- कारा धर्मा श्रकुशला प्रवचने च।

त्र्यविकल्पितसङ्कल्प अप्रतिष्ठितमानस। असमृत्यमनसिकार निरालम्ब नमोऽस्तु ते॥ इति या सा महामुद्रेत्यभिधीयते। तया महामुद्रया अचिन्यस्वरूपया समयमुद्राखफलं जायते।

॥ महामुद्रावैमल्यनिर्देशसृतीयः ॥ ३॥ [२१]

हँ—समयमुद्रेति सम्भोगनिर्म्याणकायाकारस्वभावेन
स्वच्छाकारेण च सत्तार्धाय वज्रधरस्य हेरकाकारेण
विस्पृर्णं यत् सा समयमुद्रेति चोपदिश्यते। तां च समयमुद्रां यहौत्वा चक्राकारेण पच्चविधं हाने पच्चविधं परिकाल्प्य चादर्श-समता-प्रत्यवेष्ठणा-कृत्वानुष्ठान-सृविगुडधर्मधातुभिः चादियोग-मण्डलराजाश्रि-कर्म्यराजाश्रिविन्दुयोग-सृष्ठ्यस्योगैः समयमुद्राचकं भावयन्त्याचार्थाः।
तेन ते कृतपृष्णा भवन्ति। ततस्र व धर्म्यमुद्राफललाभिनो
भवन्ति, नियतार्थकार्णात् नियतस्यैव कार्यस्योगपितित्व
वचनात्। तस्मात् सहजिसहर्मात् व वेधेन स्थिरचलादयो येन वा वालपरिकल्पिता ते संवोधिका[रण]15 तासुपयान्ति।

न मन्त्रजापो न तपो न होमो न माग्डलेयं न च मग्डलं च। म मन्त्रजापः स तपः स होमः तन्त्राग्डलेयं तन्त्रग्डलं च॥ [२२क]

समासतः चित्तं समाजरूपीति। समासतः सर्व्व-धर्म्भाण्यमेकाकारतो यदुत महासुखाकारतः चित्तमिति-बोधिचित्तं समाजरूपीति। धर्म्भसुद्रामहासुद्राभिषेक-रूपं वा ज्ञानं सत्समाज इत्यभिधीयते।

॥ समयमुद्रापुरुषकारफलनिर्देशः चतुर्थः समाप्तः ॥ ४॥

# ७। सेकतान्वयसंगृहः।

नमो बुद्धाय।

कल्यागिमचवाराङ्गोऽपि समाधिमाजपत्यनवयाद्यः।

करतलगतमिव तत्त्वं षट्पञ्चमविषमं धत्ते॥ वजाचार्थातु संज्ञानसेकतात्पर्थसंग्रहम्। विदित्वा कुर्मचेऽनेकसेकग्रन्थान् यथागमम्॥ प्रथमं कलसाभिषेको दितीयं गुद्धमुत्तमम्। प्रज्ञाज्ञानं तृतीयं वै चतुर्थं तत् पुनस्तया ॥ अस्यार्थः प्रथमं कलसाभिषेक इति, उदकमुकुट-वज्रघण्डानामाचार्थ्यसप्रणाः षट् कलसाभिषेकाः । बाह्य-वारिगीव वाह्यमलस्य त्रविद्यामलक्षालनाय सिच्चते-10 उनेनेति सेकः। एषां सर्व्वेषां कलस्यापारात् कलसा-भिषेकसंज्ञा। अवैविक्तिकाभिषेकाश्चिते षट्तथागतस्वभाव-त्वात्। [२२] तथाहि उदकाभिषेक चादर्भज्ञानात्मको-ऽक्षोभ्यस्वभावः, मुकुटाभिषेकः समताज्ञानात्मको रत-सम्भवस्वभावः, वजाभिषेकः प्रत्यवेक्षणाज्ञानाृ[त्मकः] 15 श्रमिताभस्वभावः, श्रधिपत्याभिषेकः कृत्यानुष्ठानरूपो श्रमोधसिडिस्वभावः, नामाभिषेको अविद्यानिरोधात् विद्यानुगतविश्रुड्यधर्मधातुज्ञानात्मको वैरोचनस्वरूपः, त्राचार्थाभिषेकस्तु वजज्ञानस्वभावः। अच च पर्चाभिषेकः पञ्चमु लाचनादिविद्यायाः व्यापारात्। अञ 20 ऋविद्यामलक्षालनाय ऋष्ठोभ्यरूपेण वज्जाचार्थ्येण वैरो-चनरूपावलम्बिनि शिष्ये सलिलाभिषेको देयः। एवं सर्व्वचाहङ्कारः, त्रागामिबुडभावो ऋचित्तोष्णीषबीजभूतो मुकुटाभिषेकः। द्वादशाङ्गुलिपरिमाणेन द्वादशाङ्गप्रतीत्यसमुत्पादिवशुद्धा वजम्। यच मध्यष्टत्तेनिकत्तरधर्मातास्वको हँकारः [२३क]। तत्यार्थः, ह द्दित हेतुवियुक्तः [ज]
दित जहापगतः, अँ द्दित अप्रतिष्ठितमर्व्धधर्मा दित। यच
भवसरोद्धिविमुखात् स्पुरित्त पञ्चारक्षपिणो मुनयः पञ्चस्वत्यविशुद्धा निष्कुान्ता भवशरीरेण। दह च मध्याराभिमुखत उपर्यधरेण सर्व्वे क्रपाद्यो विज्ञानात्मका द्दित
स्वचैव चतुरश्री। अय ते धर्मस्य वुद्धा हँनादिनविदितात्मरूपस्य पञ्चासिविमुक्तकायाः पर्य्यन्ते चान्यच
विस्पुरिता श्रन्यतानिमित्ता[ः] प्रणिहि(हि)ततावबोधनार्थं
सर्व्वच दुःस्किकाचयन्। एते च आदर्शसमताप्रत्यवेश्वणाकत्वा
नुष्ठानसुविशुद्धधर्मधातुल्यस्णपञ्चज्ञानात्मका गुरूपदेशतो
ज्ञेयाः। अभेद्यज्ञानस्त्चकं च समुद्यार्थः—

हढं सारं असौशीर्थं अच्छेद्याभेद्यलक्षणम्। अदाहि अविनाशि च श्रन्यता वज्रमुच्यते॥

अभेद्यं वज्रमिति हेवजे । त्रस्य च वज्राभिषेकस्य विधानं उत्प्रथमाना [२३]भेद्यज्ञानवीजाधानमिव विधातुं एवं वज्रघण्टाऽपि पूर्व्वाभिसन्धानेन दादणाङ्गुलिपरिमाणा 20 अधोमुखाम्भोजवज्रसमापत्तिनिःस्वभावेन सर्व्वधम्मस्वभावं प्रतिपाद्यितुं अभेद्यज्ञाननिगदतां धम्मोदयस्य वोधियतुं मूर्व्वाधोभागे च वज्रावलीयुगलमालिनी । चिधातुक-स्वभावकूटागारतामस्य खापियतुं हारार्व्वहारप्रकार अत एव पच्चतथागताङ्कितः श्रन्थताकरणाभिनज्ञानकारणतां 25 आवेदियतुमपरि [णत]प्रज्ञामुखाखानम् । अस्य च धर्म-धातुस्वरूपस्य ज्ञानस्य वैशोचनादिपच्चतथागतात्मकतां च

रूपादिपञ्चस्तन्थस्वभावतां च पृथिव्यादिपञ्चधातुरूपतां च कथितुं ऊर्द्धे पञ्चारिवरचना। अचापि मध्यस्थिता-राभिमुखाद्यभिसन्धानं पूर्व्ववत् । ऋषाभिषेक्रमनया खनन्या वज्रधण्टया कुर्व्वीत । ऋनुत्तराग्नेषधर्माबोधाद् विकारकं इह प्राधान्यख्यापनाय हेतुकताप्रतिपादनाय च [२४क]कारणभूतमपि वज्रघण्टाभिषेकमुह्नङ्थ प्रथमं वजाभिषेकदानम्। सर्व्वधमा नामता इति प्रतिपादनार्थं भविष्यस्नौन्द्रपदोचितनामनिदानावदानार्थं च पूर्व-नामव्यपनयेन स्वदेवताकुलगोचानुसारेण नामाभिषेकः। 10 त्राचार्याभिषेत्रश्च वज्रसमय-घण्टासमय-मुद्रासमय-भव्यतानुज्ञा-व्रतव्याकरणाश्वासन्त्रस्यः। इतः श्रमंस्त्रतो भेदयुगनइवाहिबो[घि]धर्म्मस<u>मयस्त्</u>वं बोधयितुं वज्रसमयः, चतुरशौतिधर्मास्त्रत्यसहस्वपरस्वमिति प्रतिपादनाय घण्टासमयः, स्वेष्टदेवतास्वभावस्वमिति 15 खापयितुं मुद्रासमयः। मग्डलतत्त्वं मग्डलविशुडिलक्षगं देवतातत्त्वं देवताविशुडिलक्षणं त्राचार्य्यपरिकर्म च मग्डलसाधनज्ञानं पञ्चप्रदीपं चासतभक्षगं च भव्यतातचं च नैःस्वाभाव्यमेषामुत्यन्त्रक्रमपञ्चतः धर्म्भचक्रप्रवृत्तेनार्ध-मनुज्ञा। बाह्यव्रतनिराकरणार्थं वज्जव्रतदानं [२४] 20 पृथिव्यादिस्वभावतासूचनाय व्याकरणम्। तथा हि भुवो धरादे[:] स्वः स्वरूपं भूभूया इति हि भूभुवःस्वरित्यस्यार्थः। सर्वावरणविनिर्मुक्तः सर्व्वबुद्धबोधिसत्त्वसम[य]सर्वं इतः प्रसृति बोधनार्थमाश्वासः।

प्रज्ञाश्रद्धाक्षेत्रीकरणार्थं समयरक्षणार्थं च समानकाले।25 भयसम्बद्धितबोधिचित्तप्रदानं गुह्याभिषेकः। प्रज्ञोपायगुह्याभ्यां दौपयत इति व्युत्पत्तिः। प्रज्ञाज्ञानमित्यव

युत्पत्तिहयम्; प्रज्ञया ज्ञानम्, प्रज्ञेव वाह्यज्ञानम्। तव याह्यशाहकाकार्थारणी वृडिश्चतुर्धातुपव्हक्तन्थस्क्ष्प पिडिपयात्मकाङ्गनास्वभावा प्रज्ञा। तस्या निमित्तभृताया बोधिचित्तज्ञानमिति पूर्व्वा युत्पत्तिः। श्राज्ञाननिष्ठितसप्ताङ्ग- युक्तमाध्यं चतुर्घाधिमित्यके। प्रज्ञाज्ञाननिष्ठतसप्ताङ्ग- युक्तमाध्यं चतुर्घाधिमित्यके। प्रज्ञाज्ञाननेव श्राद्मनगगनमङ्गाशं चतुर्घाधिमित्यपरे। प्रज्ञाज्ञाननेव प्रज्ञतिरूपं विकाररूपं प्रज्ञतिसमुत्पादात्मकं [२५क] युग- नहादयवाहिस्विश्वह्यसभावं चतुर्घाधिमित्यपरे। पृष्ठा- नहादयवाहिस्वश्वह्यसभावं चतुर्घाधिमित्यपरे। पृष्ठा- नहादयवाहिस्वश्वह्यसभावं चतुर्घाधिमित्यपरे। पृष्ठा- विधानमित्रितेन पृष्ययुतस्त्रोक्षिन निखनजगतोऽस्तु विधानमित्तितेन पृष्ययुतस्त्रोक्षिन निखनजगतोऽस्तु विमनस्भुटसुगतसुभाषिते शान्तिः।।

॥ समाप्तश्रायं सेकतान्वयसंग्रह इति । क्रतिरियं पण्डितावधृतश्रीश्रदयवज्रपादानामिति ॥

20

#### ८। पञ्चाकार:।

नमो बुद्धाय।

वज्रसत्त्वं नमस्त्रत्य तिष्प्रपञ्चमनुत्तरम्। पञ्चाकारमहं वश्ये समाक्षिष्य [च] बोधये॥

ॐ त्राः हूँ द्रत्यनेन स्थानात्मयोगर्शां कत्वा सुग-न्धादि लित्तभूभागे चतुरस्रादिमग्डलमध्ये पञ्चतथागताः 🏿 पच्चयोगिन्यः पूजनीयाः। तच मध्ये विश्ववर्गापँकारपरिणत-विश्वाष्टदलविकसितकमलवरटकोपरि रक्तरेफपरिणत-स्रर्थमग्डलस्थनीलहँकारनिष्यनी दिभुज एकमुखो भू-स्पर्शमुद्राधरो वजपर्याङ्की दाचिंप्रह्मक्षणाशीत्यनुव्यज्जना-[२५] लङ्कतशरीरो दशवलवैशारद्यादिगुगार्गेकिनिलय[ः] 10 सौशीर्थ्यमांसास्थिर्हितः प्रतिभासमाचर्पणप्रतिबिम्बसमो न सत्यं न हषा अतिमैत्र्यातस्यकत्वात् क्रष्णवर्णः क्रष्ण-वजचिह्नः सुविशुइधर्माधातुविज्ञानस्त्रस्यस्वभावः शिर्-तुग्डमुग्डितकाषायावगुग्छितवियहः वज्रसन्ताङ्कितशिराः वजसत्त्वस्वभावः शिरतुग्डमुग्डितकः, अतग्व हेतुफला-15 त्मकः, सर्व्वाकारवरोपेतश्रन्यतालक्षगः, ऋसंस्क्वर्ततथा-गतात्मकत्वात् धर्म्भकायः, प्रतिभासमाचत्वात् सम्भोग-कायः, कल्पितनिर्माणकायं निर्माणकायः, कायचितयैक-रसत्त्वात् खाभाविककायः। तदुक्तम्—

श्रमंक्त्रतमनोधर्माः चोप(ः)सम्भोगलक्ष्रणः। तदेव निर्मितं चिचं बीजः सर्व्वस्वभावतः॥

द्रित विकल्पादेरस्पृथ्यत्वात् वज्जकुली—वज्जकुलयः लोकैः न स्पृथ्यते— देषवज्ञयः शिशिरमध्याह्रकटुश्रुति- त्राकाश्रश्व्दचवर्गो त्रिष्ठाभ्यविश्रुडो [२६क] त्रमी वाह्या-ध्यात्मिकव्यवस्थेयमिति कायचतुष्टयव्यवस्था चाचापि पूर्व्ववत्। त्र्याः वज्रधृक् ह्रँ त्रस्य जापमन्तः।

वजसत्तम्तु हँकारजन्मा मुक्को दिभुज एकवको वजन वजघण्टाधरो मनःस्वभावः काषायरसम्भीरः प्ररहतु-विमुद्धो यरलवाद्यात्मकः अर्डराचतः प्रभातकालपर्य्यन्तो धर्माधातुपरनामा।

श्रतः पूर्व्वदेले चन्द्रमण्डलापरि ॐकारजः मुक्लवर्ण-वैरोचनः मुक्लचक्र(वज्र)चिह्नः वोध्यङ्गोमुद्राधरः रूपस्कन्ध-10 स्वभावः मोहस्वरूपो विटविश्रुडः तथागतकुली आदर्शत्वेन प्रतिष्ठितः हेमन्तच्यत्विश्रुडः मधुर्रमश्ररीरः कवर्गव्यापौ प्रभातसम्थात्मकायस्वभावः। ॐ श्राः जिनजिक हूँ [इ]त्यस्य जापमन्तः।

दक्षिणद्रेत स्वर्थमण्डलापरि चाँकारजः पीतवर्णो ग्राह्मसम्भवो रत्नचिह्नवरदमुद्राधरो [२६] वेदनास्वभाव-पिश्चनशरीरः रत्नात्मको रत्नकुली समताज्ञानवान् वसन्त-चतुरूपलवणशरीरः टवर्गव्यापी हतीयचतुर्थप्रहरात्मकः। ॐ आः रत्नधृत् हूँ अस्य जापमन्तः।

ततः पश्चिमद्ते रिवमग्डले।परि रक्तहीःकाँरसम्भूतो 20 रक्तवगौऽमिताभः पद्मचिहः समाधिमुद्राधरः संज्ञास्त्रस्थ-स्वभावो रागग्ररीरः गुक्रात्मकः पद्मकुली प्रत्यवेक्षणाज्ञान-लक्षणो ग्रीष्मच्चतुरूप त्राम्बरस् [ग्र]रीरः तवर्गात्मा प्रदोष-वान्। जापमन्त्रश्चायं ॐ त्राः त्रारोलिक हाँ।

तत उत्तरद्वे सूर्य्यमण्डवेगपरि ग्यामखँकारजः [ग्याम-25 वर्णोऽमोधिसिडिः विश्ववज्जचिह्नाभयमुद्राधरः अंस्कार-स्कन्धस्वभावो वर्षाच्यतुरूपः] पिश्चितापः तिक्तरसात्मकः पवर्गविशुद्धः ऋर्डराचस्वभावः। ऋत्य च मन्त्रः ॐ ऋाः प्रज्ञाधकु हुँ इति।

एते वज्जपर्यक्षिनः दिभुजै [क]वज्ञाः सोष्णीयशिरतुण्डमुण्डित [२७क]काषा [य] विगुण्छित-दाचिंशस्त्रश्णाशीत्यनु
व्यञ्जनालङ्कत-दश्रवलवेशारद्यादिगुणगर्भैकनिलयाः सौशीर्य्यमांसास्थिरहिता दर्पणप्रतिविस्वोपमा न सत्यासत्यादिसङ्कल्यनापगमविमलप्रतिभासमाचकसम्भोगविग्रहाः
कायचितयैकरसतास्वाभाविककायमुपादाय असंस्कृततथात्मकर्मकायकिल्पतिवज्ञानकायाव्यभिन्ना रूपवेदना
10 संज्ञासंस्कारक्कन्थात्मका वैशेचनर् कसम्भवामिताभामोधसिद्यो विज्ञानमाचता इति प्रतिपादनाय अश्लोभ्येन
मुचुन्ते इति । अश्लोभ्योङ्कितशिरित विज्ञानस्य नै [ः]स्वाभाव्यस्य श्रुन्यताकरणयोस्तादात्मक[त्वं] च प्रतिपादियतुं
अश्लोभ्योऽपि वज्ञसन्त्वेन मुचुते। एतेन हेतुफलात्मकं

15 भवनिर्व्वागैकरसतामाचं जगदिति प्रतिपादितं भवति।

तया च-

श्रुन्यताकरुणाभिन्नं यच चित्तं प्रभाव्यते ।
सा हि बुद्धत्य धर्मात्य सङ्घत्यापि हि २० देशना ॥
गुडे मधुरता चाग्नेरुणात्वं प्र[क]तिर्थया ।
श्रुन्यता सर्व्वधर्माणां तथा प्रकृतिरिष्यते ॥

तथा च-

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भवस्त्रैव परिज्ञानं निर्व्वाणं इति कथ्यते।
आग्नेयकोणद्वे चन्द्रमण्डकापिर शुक्ककाँकारजा शुक्षवर्णा नेवाचना चक्रचिह्ना पृथ्विधातुस्वरूपा तथागत25 कुनेबाइना मोहरक्ता। अस्या बीजं ॐ आः नेवाँ हूँ
स्वाहा इति।

नैर्ऋत्यां चन्द्रमण्डलापरि कृष्णमांकारवीजसम्भूता मामकौ कृष्णवर्णा कृष्णवज्जिहा ग्र्यातुस्वभावा वजकुला देषरता। अस्या बीजं 🕉 आरः माँ हूँ स्वाहा इति।

वायव्यां चन्द्रमग्डलापिर पाँकारवीजसम्भूता पाग्डर-वामिनी रत्ता रत्तवर्णा पद्मचिह्नतेजीधातुस्बद्धपा पद्म-कुला रागरता। अस्या बीजं ॐ आः पाँ हूँ स्वाहेति। रेशान्यां चन्द्रमराडले।परि कनकश्यामताँकारपरिगता तारिणौ प्यामवर्णा प्यामनौलात्मलिहा वायुधातु-10 [२८ क]स्वरूपा कर्म्मकुला ईर्घारता। ग्रस्या वीजं ॐ **त्राः** ताँ हुँ स्वाहः।

एता ि चतसः षाडणाब्दिका असाधारणरूपयौवन-शालिन्यो यथाशोभमंस्थिता पूर्व्ववत् कायचतुष्टयात्मिका मनोह्नादिन्यः सकलजिनगुणाधारभृताः पच्चतथागत-15 सक्पाः। त्रासां(त्रस्यां) मध्ये त्रालिस्वभावा वजसत्त्व-ख्रुरूपिणी वज्रधात्वीश्वरी नायिका। इयमेव भगवती तथता श्रुन्यता प्रज्ञापार्मिता भृतकोटिनैरात्स्येति व्यप-दिश्यते।

न यन्यः क्रतिकौशस्यमापादयितुमेष मे। प्रयतः किं च संक्षिप्य बोधयेयं शिशून् इति ॥ 20इति बिधिवदुदौर्थमत्त्वहेतोः सक्तजिनागमयुक्तिसङ्गतं हि। ऋषिलमिहशुभं समाप्तं भवतु ततो जिन एष वज्रसत्त्वः॥ ॥ पञ्चाकारः समाप्तः॥

# ८। मायानिम्तिः।

नमः सर्व्वविदे।

मायेव निःस्वभावं चेत् जगदध्यक्ष िबुधाः। किमर्थमिह मुद्धन्ति जानन्तो(न)ऽपि सुखासु या (!) ॥ मायावी [२८] कुरुते मायां ज्वलदाकारभास्वराम्(रं)। कस्यचित् सत्यमाभाति माया मायैव तदिदः॥ मायातुष्टेर्विनाभोगं ये कामाः स्वयमागत ाः । 5 मायया तानसी भुंको यन्साया सर्व्वसंगता॥ श्रन्यतो जायते धर्मास्तसादन्या न धर्माता। श्रतरव हि सार्व्वद्यं बुह्य न विह्न्यते॥ अनारोपवशात् सर्व्वं धर्माचक्रं प्रवर्त्तते। पादप्रसारिकां त्यक्ता शिप्त्वा मानादिकल्पनाम्॥ 10 चर्यया विचरेद् योगौ सुस्थितः स्थानयोगतः। खान-पान-रसं प्राप्य शुड्डमुडुष्य भाषया॥ चर्यां न विचरेत् यस्तु नासौ सम्बोधिभाजनः। वाचा विक्त जनस्तन्वं चर्थ्यामध्यनुमोदते ॥ विच्यनुष्ठानसम्पच्या सम्पद्धी वल्लभी जनः। 15 मही प्रया दिशो वासी भिक्षाभक्तं च भोजनम्॥ श्रजातधर्माता सान्तिः क्षपानाभोगवाहिनौ। जनजन्मनि (ज) ये धर्मा जायन्ते तेऽपि चर्यया। एतत् फलमिहाप्य[िस्त] श्रमा ता(स्ता)वदनुत्तर्ग ॥ मायां विष्टत्य यत्पुग्यं सुलब्धं साधुचेतसा । 20 तेनाद्वैतपदं यान्तु [लेाका] लेाकोत्तरे स्थित[ा]ः॥ -<a>┣ मायानिक्तिः समाप्ता इति [२८क]॥</a>

# १०। स्वप्ननिम्तिः।

नमः सर्व्वज्ञाय।

विनयेष्टिम(सुवा)धर्मीषु सूचेषु जिनपुङ्गवैः। धर्मा[ः] स्वप्नोपमा[ः] खाता विस्पष्टार्थं तत् कथ्यते ॥ स्वप्नं सत्यमसत्यं वा [ - - - - विदेव वा। माया यथा प्रतिष्ठानं सतां किमिह सम्मतम्॥ स्वप्नः सत्यमबोधेन तद्दोधे या(व)त्यलीकताम्। 5 प्रथमे [तु] स्वत[ः] ज्ञानं दितीये नास्तिता भवेत्॥ प्रबोधात् कल्पिता योहे नानुभूतिरपोद्यते। सिचनप्रकाणात्मा यद्य[द]स्यनुभवी महान्॥ श्रगध्वंस्थानयात् मौनात् प्रदत्तिभ्यो विचिचता । ताश्च तच तदाकारा चिद्देशितं तदिष्यते॥ 10 स्वप्नात् स्वप्नं यदेव स्यात् चिचिचाचौकता तदा। ं नैव सत्यं श्रमदित्तेर्न चोच्छेदः प्रकाशतः॥ किमन्यन्त्रिञ्चतं नाम [ना]मी मायेति वा क्रतम्। नामि न युच्यते नाम अप्रतिष्ठा त्वनामनि॥ षट्निवहद्वितयं [च] चत्वारो बोधये मताः। 15 स्वप्नतुः विश्वमित्यमुक्तं जिनोत्तमेः॥ किं न्वास्थानमतो विडि वुडसर्वस्वमुत्तमम्। सम्बिच्या सङ्ग्रीर्यद्भात् चर्यया च विशेषतः॥ ॥ स्वप्ननिक्तिः समाप्तेति । [२८]॥

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#### ११। तत्त्वप्रकाग्रः

#### नमो बुद्धाय।

प्रज्ञोपायात्मकं वन्दे वडचिकायरूपिणम्। प्रभावात् द्वायते यस्य भवनिर्व्वाणसुत्तमम् ॥ केशोर्ष्ड्रकं यथाकाशे तैमिरो मनुते जनः केशोगडूकमइं वक्छे हन्ताकाशनिराक्तम्॥ शुब्दष्टिस्तदा [भू]यानेति भ्रान्ता सतिस्तवः) । तैमिरभान्यपोद्याय पृष्टो नेत्युक्तवान् असौ॥ प्रकाभेतरश्रन्यत्वात् विध्यपेही न तत्त्वतः । एवमनाश्रवाद् धर्मात् सत्त्वार्थस्तु प्रवर्त्तते ॥ भोगनिमाणुकायाभ्यां प्रतीत्यप्रणिधानतः । तौ च तसात् न भिन्नौ च तयोस्तु तत् स्वभावतः॥ तादातम्यं निजं सिइं स्थात् भेदिश्वत् सङ्गहानये। नेष्यते यद्यनुत्पादी भिन्नी व्याद्यत्तिती भवेत् 🛚 योगाचारमता[द]न्यो मध्यमार्थः कथं भवेत्। चतुष्कोटिप्रहाएया चेत् मध्यमार्थौ विशिष्यते ॥ विज्ञानेऽपि प्रसङ्गः स्यात् तासां ऋवापि हानितः। चतुष्कोटिविनिर्मुत्तं ज्ञानं वस्तु [३०क] समुच्चयम्॥ कल्पश्रन्यमनालम्यं विद्विज्ञानवादिनः। भूतकोटेरतो विश्वं प्रतीत्यैव प्रजायते ॥ वस्तुश्रन्यमजातं तु केवलं नाममाचकम्। . भेदेनाखा[न]सर्व्वज्ञः खाधिष्ठानप्रभास्वरौ ॥

यदेकमनयोर्जूते तेनोच्छेदे निराहतः।
फलतत्त्वविपक्षेषु यस्य सङ्गो न विद्यते ॥
तत्यानाभोगयोगेन वोधाद् निष्यद्यते पदम्।
त्रार्थ्यनागार्ज्जनिरिष्टं वृड्यमानुमारतः।
धर्मातत्त्वमनृत्यादो व्याहतस्ते तथागतैः॥
हत्या तत्त्वप्रकाणं यत् [पुण्य]मासादितं सया।
तेनास्तु सकलो लोको युगनद्वस्य भाजनः॥

॥ तत्त्वप्रकाशः समाप्तः ॥

### १२। अप्रतिष्ठानप्रकाशः।

नमो बुद्धाय।

वित्तेर्यदप्रतिष्ठानं बौडसर्व्वस्वभिष्यते। किं चानाभोगयोगेन यदि सत्त्वार्थकारिता॥ यद्यपोद्दविधौ जातौ ततोच्छेदविधिस्थितिः। सदा जाता निरुद्धे तु जन्मच्छेदो पशोर्वचः॥ खसिम्बित्तिर्थो मानं वित्तेः सत्त्वं तदिष्यते । 5 सर्व्वालेखविहीनत्वात् सच्चं तच न पेशलम्॥ पृष्ठे यदीष्यते सन्त्वं [३०] सन्त्वं वस्तु तदा न हि। प्रतिज्ञोच्छेदवाधार्थमनुलेखं तद्चाते॥ वेदनं विद्यते मौलौ पृष्ठे तदवभासनात्। निर्विकल्पं भवेदादौ ज्ञानं तद् ग्राहकं ततः। 10 ऋतीतानागतादीनां चित्तानां स्थित्यसम्भवात्। नैःस्वभाव्यं त्रतस्तेषां जगाद जगतां प्रभः॥ उत्पादमेव धर्माणां ऋचिन्या निजमन्बिदा। स एव श्रन्यता प्रोक्ता नानुच्चेदानुगामिनी॥ अप्रतिष्ठानतो बीजादप्रतिष्ठं भवेत् फलम्। 15 तायिनां तद् वरं तत्त्वं क्षचिमात् क्षचिमं यथा.॥ ध्यानमस्ति न वेत्येवं न ब्रमो अङ्गचारिसाम्। प्रतौत्योत्पादतो यस्मात् सदोदेति यथा रसिः ॥ प्रतीत्योत्यद्यते यद् यद् तत् तत् [चेत्] चित्तमद्वयम् । भेदस्तु श्रन्यचिचिचैर्धर्मसम्भोगनिर्मितैः॥ 20 अप्रतिष्ठां विधायैतत् यदलाभि शुभं मया। तेनाप्रतिष्ठतां यातु जगत् सर्व्वीपभोगतः॥ ॥ अप्रतिष्ठानप्रकाशः समाप्तः॥

# १३। युगनइप्रकाशः।

या या स्फूर्त्तरसौ शुद्धा बुद्धा चेत् अविकारता। विकारः प्रत्ययेज्ञीन[३१क]तर्पितैरित्यजातता ॥ रूपे न विद्यते रूपं नं वा चक्षुषि विद्यते। न चैतत् तज्जविज्ञाने दारुविज्ञकथा यथा॥ मन्याने मथनीये वा न वा पुरुष इस्तयोः। प्राक्सिडो विद्यते बद्धिः प्रतीत्याऽर्थः स जायते॥ किं मोइः स्वसुतान् पूर्वं स्रते वा स प्रजायते॥ स्तत एव न पूर्व्वं चेत् अतस्तस्य न वस्तुता ॥ एवं प्रत्य[य]माचलात् धर्माणां निःस्वभावता । तयैव विहरन् योगी नातिकामति सम्बरम्॥ 10 भाव्यादानं न सर्वेच व्यवहारस्तु वर्त्तते। मायेव निःस्वभावोऽसौ प्रतीत्योत्पादबोधतः॥ नैःस्वाभाव्यादजातत्वं प्रत्ययादनिरुद्वता । भावाभावावतो न स्तो युगनइं तु भासते॥ श्रून्यताक्रपयोरैक्यं विधेयं न स्वकल्पतः। 15 श्र्न्यतायाः प्रकाशस्य प्रकृत्या युगनइता ॥ सर्व्वाकारवरोदारगभीरनिजश्रन्यताम्। ्माश्चादवेति बुद्धानां पूजां कुर्य्यात् सुयोगवान्॥ कायेन म[न]सा वाचा सदाऽप्रतिष्ठितः सुधीः। चर्थां कुर्यात् न वा कुर्यात् चर्याचारी स उच्यते॥ ·20

॥ युगनद्वप्रकाशः समाप्तः [३१]॥\_

 $\tilde{\mathbf{5}}$ 

# १४। महासुवयमात्रः।

वजसत्त्वं नमस्त्रत्य प्रज्ञोपाय[स्व]रूपिणम्। महासुखाद्वयं वक्ष्ये वस्तुतत्त्वं समासतः॥ उत्पत्तिभावना चैका दितीयोत्पन्नभावना। उभयोभीवना तस्मात् तादातम्य[मि] ह कथ्यते॥ त्रप्रतीत्योदयो नास्ति धर्साणामिति निश्चितम्। प्रतीत्योदितरूपत्वात् हँजमँ[1]जौ तथा न किम्॥ श्रन्यताबोधितो बीजं बीजादिम्बं प्रजायते। विम्बे च न्यासविन्यासौ(स) तस्मात् सर्व्यं प्रतीत्यजम्॥ बाह्यदन्दसमापत्तिरिति या देशना सुनेः। साऽवान्तरप्रबोधाय स्पष्टं तन्त्रेषु बुध्यते ॥ 10 मुखाभावे न बोधिः स्वात् मता या मुखरूपिणौ। च्यस्तित्वे च महान् सङ्गः संसारोदयहेतुकः॥ त्रादिसान्तसुखं विडि यत्स्खं प्रत्ययोद्भवम्। श्रवस्तुकमतो ब्रूमो न सुखमतो नास्ति च॥ तत्त्वं तावदनुत्पादो धर्माणां परमार्थतः। 15 शातालीकप्रकाशात् तु विज्ञेया शुद्धसम्बृतिः ॥ [३२क] सत्यद[य]मिदं शुडं श्रन्यता योगिसम्बृतिः। दयोरदयता साध्या क्रत्वानर्थविसर्ज्जनम्॥ मन्त्रसंस्थानयोगातमा शातो मज्जिति धीधनः। मायोपमं ततोऽदैतं विश्वं पश्यति तादृशम् ॥ 20 भूतक्ोिटिं ततो विष्टा युगनइपदं गतः। युगनइस्थितो योगी सत्त्वार्थेकपरी भवेत्॥

शातचित् देवताकारं विश्वचक्रमुपायकम्। प्रज्ञा च श्रुन्यता प्रोंका साध्यतादातम्यमिष्यते॥ प्रज्ञोपायात्म्यकं तत्त्वं वाह्याभ्यन्तर्भुडितः। ब्द्धा समासतो मन्त्री सुखितोऽस्थानयोगतः॥ प्रतीत्योत्पादमाचलात् नैवं सत्त्वं न श्रन्यता । स्फूर्त्तिश्व देवताकारा निःस्वभावा स्वभावतः॥ यथा यथा भवेत् स्फूर्त्तिः सा तथा श्रुन्यतातिमका। दैतादैतमनो यच तच तदामनाफलम्॥ इंस्काऽइङ्कृति योगी इंस्कार्थे प्रतिष्ठितः। भावां आसौ गुरून् कत्वा [३२] केशरीव समेन्सही ॥ 10 गुइं शुद्धा जिनानां परित इह सदा विश्वमाभाति यस्य जातं नादौ न रुडं स्वपर्विगणनाकल्पकोटिप्रहौनम्। शातासीकं प्रकाशं भवसमसमताऽदैतरूपं हि नूनं चक्रे चक्राधियोऽसौ जिनगुणनिलयो वज्रडाको मुनीन्द्रः॥

॥ महासुखप्रकाशः समाप्तः ॥

## १५। तत्त्वविंशिका।

नमः सर्व्वज्ञाय ।

प्रज्ञा चिचं विपाक्षय विमर्देश्व विलक्ष्णम्। ऋस्यास्तत्त्वमतो विडि येनासि जगतो विभुः॥१॥ प्रज्ञा भवः समश्रासौ चिकायं तुः चियानकम् । सैव चक्रं सुखोपायं योगिनातदृहं परम्॥ २॥ मञ्ज्वजो महामाया वजडाकस्तथाऽपरे। 5प्रज्ञैव भेदतो भाति मुक्तिः सैव जिनात्मिका ॥ ३॥ त्रचिन्यं चिन्तितं चैव त्रद्वयं दयमेव च। सर्व्याकारवरोपेतं भावाभावौ यहायहौ ॥ ४ ॥ विज्ञाय िपगतं चित्तं निरालम्बमनुत्तरम्। शान्तं शुद्धं निराभासं वित्तिः प्रज्ञेति कौर्त्तिता ॥ ५ ॥ 10 प्रवेशश्च भवेदस्य इइक विध्यष्टमनसां ततः । नानाधर्माद्पायोऽच सदुमध्यादिमाचतः॥ ६॥ कर्मासमयमुद्राभ्यां चक्रं निष्पाद्य भावतः। ध्यायन्ति सदवो बोधिं शुद्धतत्त्वबिहर्मुखाः॥ ७॥ ज्ञानमुद्रासमापनं मञ्ज्वजादिनायकम्। 15 न सत्यं न मुघाकारं त्रात्मानं मध्ययोगिनः॥ ८॥ स्वाधिष्ठानपदं ज्ञातुं ये शकाः तत्त्वतो नहि। मार्गीपदेशितस्तेषां क्रमतो बोधिसिइये॥ ८॥ देवताभिनिवेशश्रेदासनाऽच कथं नहि। वासनैव विशुडा चेत् सर्व्वचैव तु सा तथा ॥ १० ॥ 20

दृष्टतत्त्वः पुनर्योगौ महामुद्रापरायणः। सर्व्वभावस्वभावेन विहरेत् उत्तमेन्द्रियः॥ ११ ॥ प्रक्रतौ यत् शुभं लब्धं सर्व्वसङ्गल्पवर्ज्ञितम्। तदेवेदं जगद् यसात् तसात् सर्वमनाविलम् ॥ १२॥ बाह्यं वस्तु मनोयाद्यं भान्तं न भासते यतः। स्वप्नाङ्गनेव विष्पष्टं चिन्नाचमर्थकारि तत्॥ १३॥ चित्तमाचं भवेट् बोधेर्मतं चित्तमचित्तकम्। खसंवित्तिरचित्तं च वित्तिर्गुरुमपेष्ठते ॥ [३३] १४ ॥ श्रन्थता सर्व्ववस्त्रनां कत्य नाम न सम्मता। सर्व्यभावस्वभावोऽसौ कष्टा प्रत्यात्मवेद्यतः ॥ १५ ॥ 10 त्रजिलादिमहायेन भक्तं यथेह तगडुलाः। तथत(।)या तथा शुडा अविद्या याति विद्यताम् ॥ १६ ॥ यस्य चिन्ता भवेद् ध्यानं तस्याचिन्त्यं भवेत् न किम्। ऋचिन्तातमा भवेद् थोगौ बुडेर्ज्जगद्दाहृतः॥ १०॥ चक्रमसौ भवेद् योगी महामुद्रा स एव हि। 15 धर्मासमोगनिर्माणाः सर्व्वाकार[ः] स एव हि ॥ १८॥ क्रतकत्यो निराशश्च सर्व्वासङ्गवहिर्माखः। चतुरीर्थापथैर्युक्तो बुडोऽयं बुडसम्मतः॥ १८ ॥ ऋदयेन दयं (सं)क्षत्वा यद्सादि शुभं मया। जगददयमदीव भूयात् तेन महासुखम् ॥ २०॥ 20

॥ तत्त्वविंशिका समाप्ता ॥

### १६। महायानविंशिका।

निजकायमहं वन्दे ऋसंस्कृतमलक्षणम्। सर्व्वाकारवरोपेतं युग[न] इयद(स) क्रतम् ॥ १ ॥ धर्मासमोगनिकाणा यनिजं तत् स्वभावतः। तदस्य दर्शनं युक्तं सम्यक्सम्बोधिसिडये॥ २॥ 5 दर्शनं च भवेदस्य ऋनारोपाद् विपश्यना । मन्त्रयानानुसारेण तदिदं वस्यतेऽधुना ॥ ३॥ न नेदं शाश्वतं विश्वं न चोच्छेदि समीहितम्। [३४क] शाश्वतोच्छेदिनो युग्मं नानुभयं विनोभयम् ॥ ४ ॥ चतुष्कोरिविनिर्मातं तत्त्वं तत्त्वविदो विदुः। 10 चतुष्कोटिविशुइं तु च[तु]ष्कोटिसमाश्रितम्॥ ५ ॥ खसमं ऋसमं शान्तमादिमध्यान्तवर्ज्जितम्। श्रचिन्त्यं चित्तकं चैव सर्व्वभावस्वभावकम् ॥ ६ ॥ जगदेकरसं बुद्धा प्रभाखरमनाविलम्। सर्व्यसङ्कल्पनिः शङ्का विहर् इं यथासुखम् ॥ ७ ॥ 15 न क्षेत्रा बोधितो भिना न बोधौ क्षेत्रसम्भवः। भान्तितः क्षेत्रसङ्कल्यो भान्तिः प्रकृतिनिर्माला ॥ ८ ॥ ईर्या च कायिकं कर्म वाचिकं धर्मादेशना। समादानं मनः कर्मा निर्व्विकल्पस्य धीमतः ॥ ६ । जगन्मायेत्यसौ - - - - मायेति मा क्रथाः। 20 मायामोहो महाभान्तिर्भान्तिर्भाति सतां मता ॥ १० ॥ विज्ञायैवं यथारूपं वुडादीनां समासतः। भुज्जानः सर्व्वया सर्वे तत्त्ववेदी प्रसिध्यति ॥ ११ ॥

धर्मास्त्रत्यसहस्रेषु बध्यतां नाम श्रून्यता। बडा नासौ परामर्शात् विनाशार्थं भवेतुरोः ॥ १२ ॥ सर्व्याकाराः सुखं तत्त्वं सङ्कल्योपरतेः स ते। श्रन्यता न सुखं तत्त्वं न चिन्यं न सुखं सुखम् ॥ १३ ॥ येन बुडमनारोपं न दृष्टं परमार्थतः। ऋदष्टे युज्यते तत्य दृत्तं पश्चात् यथा तथा॥ १४॥ [३४] न दयं नादयं यस्य न वोधिः सदिलक्ष्णा। निराशोऽसौ महायोगौ सर्व्वाकारगतिं गतः॥ १५॥ त्रादिकर्मा यथोदिष्टं कर्त्तव्यं सर्व्वयोनिभः। श्रुन्यताकरणाभिन्नं यद् बोधौ ज्ञानमिष्यते ॥१६॥ 10 क्षपायाः श्रुन्यता नान्या करुणा खरनायिका। संस्कृत्य न वयं ब्रूमो ब्रूमश्चेत् ] युगनइतः ॥ १०॥ घटादेर्ग्रहणैर्यस्य ध्यानसातत्ययोगतः। भवेदसौ महाबुद्धः सर्व्वाकारैकविग्रहः ॥ १८ ॥ 15 व्यसंस्कृत[म]ना धम्मी बोधः सस्नोगलक्षगः। तदेव निर्मितश्चिचः निजः सर्व्यस्वभावतः॥ १८॥ यद्नेन समासादि पुख्यं पुख्यवता मया। तेनास्तु सकला लाको बुडबोधिपरायणः॥ २०॥

॥ महायानविंशिका समाप्ता ॥

# १७। निर्वेधपञ्चक।

बुइं बुइं जगत् ग्रुइं दन्द्रबोधे न वन्धनाः। त्रादिश्रद्धो महाबुद्धः निं बुद्धं बुद्धशासने ॥ १ ॥ इदं निष्टत्तप्रतिपश्चतत्त्वफलविकल्पस्य। सहजं निर्वेधभाजः स्वाभाविकं वचः (?) ॥ २ ॥ ज्ञानमनाविलं श्रन्यमनाभोगक्षपात्मकम्। 5 प्रतीत्य जायते तच स्वभावाभाववर्ज्जितम् ॥ ३॥ अनेन निर्वेधप्रतिरूपमाखाति-धर्माणां श्रन्यता वायुः] क्रपा वायुर्गरीयसी । वायुः सम्बरसामर्थं वायुशुडा च सम्बृतिः ॥ ४ ॥ अनेन [३५क] निर्भरसहजोद्गारमुद्गीरति-10 हा किं ब्रूमः कथं ब्रूमो ब्रूमो वा क नु ते जनाः। वडा दित्तर्भवेद् येषामनाभोगार्थः)शालिनी ॥ ५ ॥ **कर्**णयाऽप्रतिष्ठितनिर्व्वचनाय धर्मगम्भीर-नयाधिमुक्तिनपुरुषदुर्म्भनामावेदयति । सकर्मासूचवीजाडि मर्माच्छेदि फलं मम। 15 नापराध्यो मया हिंस्रो - - - प्येवं सहिते ॥ ई॥ स्वनमीस्वयथितोप इतमतिसन सम्वपरियहं कुर्व्वाणो बोधिसत्त्वानां हृदयमाचष्टे।

॥ निर्वेधपञ्चकं समाप्तम्॥

# १८। मध्यकषट्क।

चतुष्कोटिविनिर्मृतं ज्ञानवस्तु सद्दयम् ।
कल्पश्रन्थमनालम्ब्यं विदुः साकारवादिनः ॥ १ ॥
स्वसम्बित्ते [र]नुच्छेदात् नौलादौनामभासनाद् ।
निमित्तानामनृत्पादात् मध्यमाप्रतिपत् मता ॥ २ ॥
चतुष्कोटिविनिर्मृतः प्रकाशालौकलक्षणः ।
मायोपमादयश्चेष सिडान्तो [३५] मानसङ्गतः ॥ ३ ॥
वस्तुश्रन्था तु या वित्तिर्निराकारा निरच्जना ।
मध्यमा प्रतिपत् सैव तत्पृष्ठे शुडसम्बृतिः ॥ ४ ॥
प्रकाशो वाऽप्रकाशो वा तत्त्वतो नोपलभ्यते ।
सर्व्वथाऽजातरूपत्वात् मध्यमामपरे विदुः ॥ ५ ॥
चतुष्कोटिविनिर्मृतः प्रकाशो देवतात्मकः ।
श[ा]तादयस्वभावश्च प्रिती]त्योत्पादमाचकः ॥ ६ ॥

॥ मध्यकषर्क समातः।
। क्षतिरियं महापिएडतावधूतश्रीमदद्वयवज्रपादानामिति॥

### १६। प्रेमपञ्चक।

प्रतिभासी वरः कान्तः प्रतीखोत्पादमाचकः।
न स्यात् यदि मृतैव स्यात् श्रून्यता कामिनी मता॥१॥
श्रून्यतातिवरा कान्ता मूर्त्या निरुपमा तु या।
पृथक् यदि कदाचित् स्यात् वहः स्यात् कान्तनायकः॥२॥
दम्पती शक्कितौ तस्मात् गुरोरुपस्थितौ पुरः।
निजप्रीत्या तयोस्तेन साइजं प्रेम कारितम्॥३॥
वायुसहरुपाण्डित्यमहाकौश्लमीहश्रम्।
निजावेधनिरालम्बावुभौ जातावनुत्तरौत्॥४॥
सर्व्वलक्षणसम्पूर्णौ चतुर्दयविवर्ज्जितौ।
सर्व्वभावस्वभावौ च निःस्वभावौ सदोदितौ॥५॥

॥ प्रेमपञ्चकं समाप्तम्॥

#### २०। तत्त्वदशका।

सदसद्योगहीनायै तथतायै नमो नमः। अनाविला यतः सैव बोधतो बोधिरूपिणौ॥१॥ न साकारनिराकारे तथतां न्हातुमिच्छतः। मध्यमाऽमध्यमा [३६क] चैव ग्रवागनलङ्कता ॥ २ ॥ बोधिरसौ भवेद् भावः सङ्गं त्यक्रा स्वभावतः। त्रासङ्गो भान्तितो यातो भान्तिरस्थानिका मता ॥ ३॥ किं तत्त्वं वस्तुनो रूपं रूपं चारूपकं यतः। ऋषं च भवेद् रूपं फलहेतुस्वभावतः ॥ ४ ॥ एवमेव रसा धर्मा निरासंङ्गा निरास्पदाः। प्रभास्तरा ऋमी सर्व्ये यथाभूतसमाधिना॥ ५ ॥ 10 यथाभूतसमाधिश्र भवेत् प्रस्थानचित्ततः। श्रजसं जायते तत्त्वं यसात् तत् पदवेदिनाम् ॥ ई ॥ ज्ञानज्ञेयविहीनं [तु] जगदेवाद्यं मतम् । इयहीनाभिरोपश्च तथैव हि प्रभाखरः॥ ७॥ एतत् तत्त्वावरोधेन येन तेन यथा तथा। 15 विष्टताश्चा स्रमेट् योगी केश्ररीव समन्ततः ॥ ८ ॥ लाकंधर्मव्यतीतोऽसो उन्मत्तवतमात्रितः। सर्वें करोत्यनालम्बः स्वाधिष्ठानिबसूषितः ॥ १ ॥ उत्तमनाविलं तत्त्वं ऋद्यं यच भन्यते। समांसममतो हिला ज्ञातुमर्हन्ति धीधनाः॥ १०॥ 20

॥ तत्त्वदशकः समाप्तः।

। क्रतिरियं पिएडतावधूतादयवज्रपादानामिति ॥

### २१। अमनसिकाराधारः।

नमो बुद्धाय।

श्रमनिस्तार इतच बहवो विप्रतिपद्माः। तत् कश्चिदाह श्रपशब्दोऽयिमिति, समासे मनस्तार इति भवितुसर्हति। तचोच्यते, तत्पुरुषे क्रिति वहुलिमिति। [३६]
श्रच वहुलवचनात् सप्तम्याऽलुगिति श्रलुकसमासे क्रते
श्रमनिस्तार श्रमनस्तारः, त्वचि सारः त्वत्त्सारः, युधिश्रिरः, एतानि रूपाणि सम्पद्यन्ते, श्रतो नायमपशब्दः।
श्रपर श्राह, हन्त लश्लणसाधितमेवेदं वचः किं च श्रसिहम्।
तत्न, नानास्त्वतन्त्रेषु दृष्टत्वात् श्रार्थसर्व्वविषयावतारश्रानाले।कालङ्कारमहायानस्त्वे। श्रमनिस्तारा धर्माः

10 कुश्रलाः। मनसिकारा धर्मा अकुश्रलाः। तचैव—

त्रविकल्पितसङ्कल्प त्रप्रतिष्ठितमानस। त्रिस्तिमानसिकार निरालम्ब नमोऽस्तु ते॥

तथा अविकल्पप्रवेशाधारण्यां बोधिसत्त्वो महासत्त्वः सर्व्वविकल्पनिमित्तानि आकाशगतिकानि अमनिस
15 कारतः परिवर्ज्जयति । अपरापराणि ग्रन्थविस्तरभयाद् न

लिख्यन्ते । इदानौमपरमाहः—

सौचान्तिकमेवेदं वचः, नसान्तिकं सूचान्तेषु ६ष्टत्वात्। तन्न। उत्तं हि हेवजे तत्त्वपटले। [३७क] स्वरूपेण् न चित्तं नापि चेतसम्। तथा—

20 भ्राव्यन्ते हि जगत् सर्व्वं मनसा य(स्मा)न भाव्यते। त्रर्थात् त्रमनसिकारेणेति गम्यते। त्रपर त्राह,

तन्त्रेऽप्यस्ति, पर्प्रसञ्चप्रतिषेधनञो विषयत्वात् स्रभावो वाच्यः। तन्न, प्रकान्तस्य प्रतिषेधः। यदि नाप्रसच्यं •प्रतिसिद्धात इति प्रसञ्चप्रतिषेधः। यथा ऋसूर्यम्पश्या राजदारा[: ।] ऋयमर्थ[:] । एवन्नाम ता गृप्ता राजदारा उयत् स्रर्थमपि न प्रयन्तीति। ग्रच न स्रर्थाभावः कतः। किं नाम राजदाराणां यत् स्र्य्यदर्भनं प्रसच्यं तन्निषिद्यस्। अमनसिकारेऽपि नजो मनसिकरणं यद् ग्राह्मग्राहकादि प्रसक्तं तिनिषिडम्। न मनः, अतो न दोषः। यदा कश्चिदेवं वदित शाश्वतोच्छेदलक्ष्यो। मन[सि]कारः समातो 10 भगवता। तदोच्यते, शाश्वतोच्छेदादिः मनसिकारी वाऽमनसिकारः। एतेन सर्व्वासङ्ग्रहानिः क्रियते अमनसिकार शब्देनेति। तथाचीत्रं भगवता, अविकल्प-प्रवेशाधारग्यां— केन कारगोन कुलपुच! ग्रविकल्प-धातुरमनसिकार द्रत्युच्यते सर्व्वविकल्पनिमित्तसमित-15 क्रान्ततासुपादायेति। एते सर्व्वविकल्पसमिति ३० न क्रामता दर्शिता भवति अमनसिकारशब्देनेति। पर्यं-दासपश्चेऽपि न दोषः, अब्राह्मणमानयेत्युक्ते ब्राह्मण-सदृशस्य श्वचियादेरानयनं भवति, न तु विजातीयस्य कटादेः। अचापि निःस्वभाववेदनस्य संस्थितिः कता(ः)। 20 एतेन मायोपमादयवाद[ः] स्थितो भवेत्। कुत उच्छेदवाद-प्रसङ्ग इति ?

यदि चाच नजो युत्पत्तिरच क्रियते अकारप्रधानोऽमनसिकारः श्राकपार्थिववत् मध्यपद् ले। पौसमासः,
एतेन यावान् मनसिकारः सर्व्वमनुत्पादात्मक इत्यर्थः।
25 का निर्द्धिं भगवता अनुत्पादकारको अकार इति ? तद्
यथा उक्तं च हेवजे मन्त्रपटले, अकारोमुखं सर्व्वधम्मी-

णामाद्यनुत्पन्नत्वात् इत्यादि। ऋस्यार्थः, सर्व्वधमाणां आद्यनुपन्नत्वात् अकारो मुखं प्रधानं इत्यकारस्वनृत्पन्नसञ्ज्ञणः योऽयः। तथा च नामसङ्गीतौः—

नृत्यत्नसक्ष्याः योऽयः। तथा च नामसङ्गीतोः—
श्रकारः सर्व्ववर्णायो महार्थः परमाष्ट्ररः।
महाप्रायो ह्यनुत्यादो वागुदाहारवर्ज्ञितः॥
इति। यदि वा श्रकारोऽच नैरात्म्यावीजं तथा च
हेवजे श्रासेरादि नेरादि नैरात्म्येति। यतेन सर्व्वमनसिकारोऽनात्मकोऽस्वभाव इत्युक्तं च भवति।
यदि वा—

गादिखरस्वभावा साधीति इद्या बुद्धेः प्रकल्पिता।
सैव भगवती प्रज्ञा उत्पन्नक्रमयोगतः॥
यदि वा ऋ इति प्रभाखरपदम्, मनसिकार इति
स्वाधिष्ठानपदम्, ऋश्वासौ मनसिकारश्चेति ऋमनसिकारः।
गतेन ऋमनसिकारादिपदैः ऋचिन्यप्रभाखरस्वाधिष्ठानपदं श्रन्यताकरुणाभिन्नयुगनद्वाद्वयवाहिसम्बेदनमापादितं
भवतीति।

॥ त्रमनसिकाराधारः समाप्तः॥

शाश्वतोच्छेद[मित्युक्तं त] त्त्वं सौगतसमातम्।
प्रक्तत्याजातधर्मोषु विध्यपोद्दौ पर्शोवचः॥
श्रक्ततीति वदतो ब्रूमो नास्ति सर्व्वं विचारतः।
नास्तीति वदतो ब्रूमः सर्व्व[म]स्यविचारतः॥
यथा यथा समारोपा जायन्ते तत्त्वयोगिनः।
तथा तथा समारोपा इन्यन्ते तत्त्वयोगिना॥

[सहजो]ऽक्षित्रमो यस्मात् [तस्मात्] सङ्गो न साहजः।
सुखं न सहजादन्यत् सुखं चासङ्गलक्षणम्॥
ज्ञात्वा निःसङ्गतां नाम्नि [नि]र्वेधागतसत्सुखम्।
विश्वं स्वसमयं क्रत्वा मग्न[ः] सहजमागरे॥
मन्त्रतत्त्वस्थितो योगौ निःसङ्गार्थप्रतिष्ठितः।
भावांश्वासौ गुरून् क्रत्वा निःस[ङ्गविषयो] भवेत्॥
॥ क्रतिरियं परिडतावधूतश्रीमदद्वयवज्ञपादानाम्॥[३८]

॥ समाप्तोऽयं ग्रन्थः ॥

ये धम्मी हितुप्रभवा हेतुं तेषां तथागतो ह्यवदत् । तेषां च यो निरोध एवंवादी महाश्रमणः॥
॥ श्रमं भूयात्॥

#### COMPARATIVE READINGS.

Page	. Lin	e. MS. P	rinted.	Page	. Lin	e. MS. P	rinted.
1	4	ग्रेच्य	ग्रैच	6	9	यथोपदेश	यथोपदेशं
1	4	च भी च्य	च्रग्रेच	7.	1	स्याच्चट्०	स्यात् षट्०
1	6	ग्रेच्य	ग्रेच	7	6	धारणी	<b>धार</b> णीम्
1	8	च ग्री च्य	च्रग्रेच	7	7	पट्मुखीं	षण्मखीं
1	14	मुख्यत + + म्	मुख्यतमं मतम्	7	7	<b>चि</b> ठ्यान्धं	<b>चिष्का</b> लं
2	<b>2</b>	पच्छाता	पंचात्	7	8	लच्छं	<b>ल</b> चं
2	6	<b>विरइ</b> ।त्	विरहार	8	1	खडे	शुद्धे
2	12	<b>उपायरहित</b> प्रज्ञा	उपायरहिता प्रज्ञा	8	5	तगताय	तथागताय
2	19	प्रोक्ताः चादि०	प्रोक्ताच्यादि०	8	6	<u> प्र्</u> चमे	सूची '
2	<b>24</b>	<del>चे</del> तुदान०	<b>चेतुर्दान</b> ०	8	10	यावना तस्मि	यावन्त सास्मिन्
<b>2</b>	25	वीर्थ्यन्तुभयोर्भतं	बौर्थ्यन्तुभययोक्त्रंतम्	8	11	कोव्य	कोव्यः
		न्तु in pri	nt should be न्तू	8	13	साम्बोतस्यते	मं भो तस्य वे
3	10	चर्या	चर्यां	9	15	चन्त्यर्थं	चान्यर्थं
3	12	<b>च</b> चार्याय	ू सन्तार्थाय	9	16	यथामिलितानेषु	यथासिलितान्येषु
3	17	चळासं	खनसं			£	should be ৽নার্ব্ব
3	22	शिचापदं दशेति	शिचोपदेश द्ति	9	19	यचिषी	यचिषि
4	1	धारयन्विति	धारयन्त्रित	9	20	<b>द्वारीती</b> ०	<b>इ</b> ारिति०
4	4	पाणात्	<b>पाना</b> त्			$\operatorname{sh}$	ould be दारी ति॰
4	6	<b>भ्यनासनो</b> च्छित	ात्	9	23	शान्तय	<b>शान्यर्थं</b>
	•	2	एयनासनादु च्छितात्	9	24	<b>चन</b> ः	<b>च</b> न्नं
4	10	पाणात्	पानात्	10	2	दरेति	द्देत् इति
4	15	कुरुय्यीत्	कुर्यात्	10	3	<b>क्षाञ्चमनादि</b> कं	श्वाचमनादिकं
- 4	16	खादावन	खाचा <b>र्</b> त्यनेन	10	4		सन्त्व॰ the print
4	21	०निवेष्ग्रितः सज	<b>ल</b> ॰				उमनागतः सर्वसत्त्व०
			०निवेशित <b>सजल</b> ०	10	6	० <b>रास्यः</b>	राण्यः
. 4	24	प्रे <b>माकारा</b>	प्रमाकारा <u>ं</u>	10	9	<b>ेनिदानो</b> त्त <i>े</i>	<b>ंनिदानोत्ता</b> ः
4	25	समुद्धरणम् वाञ्	रा∘	10	10	<b>ं</b> भितेः	॰ मिनेः
			<b>समुद्धर</b> णवाञ्का०	10	10	दिनमदिनं	दिनमनुदिनं
4	26	मुदित्ः	मुदिताम्	10	10	वामतिवा इयेत्	
5	11	श्वभिमन्त्रा	श्वभिमन्य	10	12	प्रगकारादि॰	युगकारादि॰
5	23	चित्र	चित्तं	10	13	योग ०	येगि॰
5	25	43	<b>प</b> हस्	10	14	ज्ञातयं	ज्ञा <b>तयः</b>
6	1	चारकां	चारिकां	10	15	उपशान्त उपश	
6	6	शीखं चन्दनिख	_				<b>उप</b> शान्तोपशायकः
			शीलचन्दनिताङ्गा	10	17	पापाना नक्जिये	
6	7	कीर्ष०	कीर्षा	1		•	पापानावर्जये <b>न्नि</b> त्यं
		<b>*</b>					

Page	e. Lin	e. MS. I	rinted.	Pag	e. Lir	ne. MS. I	Printed.		
10	18	निवावधण्	निवारयन्	14	24	<b>समप्रहाणाय,</b> fa	int, should be		
11	3	कुश्रलान्येर्क	कुग्रसान्येव			रागप्रदाणाय, the leaf 9B of			
11	7	पय्यन्त	पर्य्यन्तं			the Ms. is ve	ry faint ; much		
11	10	समादा <b>न</b>	<b>मनादानम्</b>			has been obl	literated.		
11	10	चादिकर्मसमाति	<b>ः</b>	15	1	faint, <b>অয়্যুমা</b>	भावनां ध्यायन्		
			<b>अादिकर्मसमाहितः</b>			च्चग्राइं म	तमाध्यायन् wrong		
11	11	वि <b>प्रजन्य</b> ा	विप्र <b>जन्यः</b> ^	15	3	निरूपयेत् may			
11	15	∘तिम <b>र</b> ं	<b>ंति</b> मिरं	15	9	पूर्वारोप	पूर्वारोपः		
11	15	<b>र</b> षः	रष	15	10	faint, may b			
11	18	<b>खभन्तां</b>	<b>लभ</b> तां	15	12	<b>ग्रमिया</b> ग्येकं	समयी स्थामेकं		
11	20	After इेलवस्थ	ा there is <b>फल</b> ा				wrong		
		वस्था which I	have omitted.	16	5	अपेच्यते	<b>अ</b> पेच्चते		
11	24	<b>े शा भ</b> ना ०	॰ <b>श्।सना</b> ०	16	8	० <b>ल च णा</b> ०	<b>० स</b> चिष्०		
11	24	च्चन्तर्धान	<b>अ</b> न्तर्धानं	16	15	प्रवष्टे	प्रनष्टे		
12	1	चिविधाः	विविधा	17	<b>2</b>	<b>अह</b> न्यमहान	<del>च</del> इन्यइनि		
12	2	चैति	चेति _	17	6	<b>चच</b> र्गात्	<b>संसग</b> ीत्		
12	5	चतुर्भिः प्रत्ययैः	चतुभिर्प्रत्ययैः	17	8	परमानु॰	परमाणु॰		
•	_	20.0	wrong.	17	13	विविद्यतिः	विद्तिः		
12	5	बोधिचित्त	बोधिचित्तं	17	15	परिजञ्जः	परिचयः		
12	7	<del>प</del> प्तः	चप्त - ^ -	17	16	निश्चिन्त्य	निश्चित्य		
12	14	पारताभ्य	पार[मि]ताभ्यः	18	7	प्र <b>ति</b> भाषे <b>न</b>	प्र <b>तिभाचेन</b>		
12	23	द्य	द्रयं	18	21	तन्सयेति	तन्मयम् ॥ द्ति		
_13	3	सुगाजा	सुगताज्ञा	18	25	निच ज्ञातुं	निष तत् ज्ञातुं		
13	8	श्रार्ड ॰	श्राड॰	18	25	कदाच <b>नः</b>	<b>क</b> दाचन		
13	9	<ul><li>भोवने</li></ul>	<i>०</i> से वने	19	5	<b>म</b> स्थित ०	<b>संस्थित</b> ०		
13	12	गतीच	गतिच	19	20	विविक्तिर्क्ति	विष्टतिः		
13	12	॰वे <b>दनां</b>	वे <b>दनाः</b>	19	26	परामर्थात्	परामर्शात्		
13	16	<b>श्मयानां</b>	समयानां	20	1	चित्र	चित्रे		
13	20	योगिऽभाजने	योग्यभाजने	20	1	Two letters	dropped after		
13	21	स्यू जापन्यो	खूलापत्तिः			मिता and th	ne स्क in print		
13	24		l be समाप्त[ा]: but			looks like क	•		
<b>.</b> .	_	the print ha		20	3	यस्यच	यसव		
14	2	द्रुवेः	द्युतेः	20	8	Ms. युगा pri	nt युग्यं should		
14	4	<b>ंप्रकाशिएनीं</b>	<u>्प्रकाश्रिनी</u>			be युगां	•		
14	6	<b>ग्रीतान्तिक</b> ०	<b>भौत्रान्तिक</b> ०	20	13	अनाभोग	<b>ચના</b> મોગે		
14	9	या	यः	20	22	<b>जड़ी भा</b> वा	<b>जड़ीभा</b> वः		
14	18	विद्यत्तिः	विष्टतिः	20	26	बोधया	बोध्यया		
			tes either विद्रितः	21	14	<b>शेक</b> ०	सेक ०		
			t as it pleases.	21	18	<b>निमा</b> णात्	<i>॰</i> निर्माणात्		
14	20	Alī the eig	ght letters are	21	23	चियं	चेयं		
		faint, परा is	a mere guess.	22	<b>2</b>	<b>अ</b> संभेदा	चसंभेदाद्		

Pag	ge. Lir	ne. MS. I	Printed.	Pa	ge. Li	ne. MS.	Printed.
22	9	मय <b>ज</b> नो	साय <b>जनो</b>	34	_	should be (	ः) after धन्मां
23	6	चलारो किं	वलारो किं should	34	23	should be (	:) after अकुग्रसा
			चलारः कि	34	25	॰ <b>कारः</b>	<b>्कार</b>
23	21	प्रष्टः मील	ष्टछं मी लं	35	1	या या	या सा
23	24	खदासी खविना	शी	35	7	पञ्चविध	पञ्चविधम्
		4	प्रदाह्यि, अविनाग्रि,	35	23	त्यभिभीयते	<b>इ</b> त्यभिषीयते
24	24	वस्तु सन्ता	वस्तुसत्ता	36	• 1	कल्यान०	<b>क</b> ल्याण०
25	7	खभावेष	खभावे <b>न</b>	36	1	<b>समाधि</b>	समा हि
25	14	श्राड	<b>चा</b> इ	36	9	च्या लगाय	चालनाय
25	15	चित्तचेत्तनया प्री	विवेधितव्यः	36	9	<b>चिञ्चा</b> ते	सिञ्चते
			तनया प्रतिवेदितवः	36	18,		विद्याभिर्षेकः (द्यानु-
25	23	<b>अजात</b>	चजातो			_	द्रथर्मभातुज्ञानाताको ।
26	16	<b>संविदाः</b>	संविदा				बरूपः, चा)्पञ्चसु
26	22	०भिन्न	<b>॰</b> भिन्नं				कः पञ्चसु
29	2	मनु स	न स	37	4	चप्रतिखेतः सर्वा	
29	10	भञ्चते	भएयते				<b>अ</b> प्रतिखित <b>स</b> र्व्य धर्म
<b>2</b> 9	16	त्य <b>जः</b>	त्य <b>ज</b>	37	8	ग्र्चन	सूचने
29	19	जभयोरप्रानो हर	<u>रो</u> .	37	11	विस्फुरिताः	विस्फुरिता
			उभयोरिप दहोऽनः			$ ext{the}$ (:)	should be there
<b>3</b> 0	4	सङ्गरोत्तुषु	सङ्गुरोः सुष्ठु			in pri	at.
30	11	॰ <b>मुदस्या</b>	• सुद्रास्थाः	39	3	षञ्जिषयात्मका	षड्विषयास्मिका
		may be 🗨	इं स्युः or मुद्राः स्यु	39	9	The whole	sentence from
30	20	प्रत्यच	प्रत्यचं			प्रज्ञाचानं to	अपरे has been
31	14	य <b>द</b> शाडितं	यत्साधितं			repeated at	the top of leaf
32	4	<b>दुःखित</b> ा	दुःखिताः			<b>25 क.</b>	
32	13	वीच्यं	वीच्य	40	10	<b>सरोमोञ्ज</b>	समो न
32	20	प्रज्ञाज्ञा <b>न</b>	प्रज्ञाज्ञानम्	40	11	<b>चतिमैचातावा</b> ल	
32	23	साहम्य	साहय्यं			ऋतिमैऋ	ात्यकलात् wrong
33	9	शास्त्रव्यु <b>रुत्य</b> त्तिः	शास्त्रङ्ग <b>्</b> रोत्पत्तिः	40	17	<b>च</b> ित्यत <i>०</i>	कल्पित०
33	14	repeats बुद्धरह	ाकर <b>ण्डकमिति</b>	40	20	वि <b>जाः</b>	बीजः
<b>3</b> 3	17	मन्यसान्यानं	खच्छमास्थानं	41	12	प्रभातमन्यातः	प्रभातसन्धातः
		should be	न्यमन्यानां from	41	23	चारोनिक	चारो <b>लिक</b>
		another Ms.		42	24	प्रथ्वी॰	प्रस्थि॰
33	18	<del>च</del> न्तगंते	<b>च</b> न्तर्गतं				should be प्रस्वी
33	22	निस्पन्यः निर्दीशः	निष्यन्द <b>निर्देशः</b>	43	<b>2</b>	<b>चापधातु</b> ०	<b>अ</b> ञ्चातु ॰
33	25	<b>सजज</b> स्मावऽया	<b>सहजस्मावा या</b>	44	2	जानननी	जानन्तो (न)
34	1	<b>मार्वमुर्देति</b>	सा धर्मासुद्रेति	44	9	<b>च</b> न्य ॰	<b>খ</b> ৰা ০
34	3	<b>सह</b> णा	सहर्शा	44	10	<b>॰प्रसारिका</b>	॰प्रसा <b>रिकां</b>
34	5	सम्बन्धितं	<b>भवस्ति</b> तं	44	11		गतः सुस्थितः स्था <b>न</b> ०
34	13	भूतते भूत	भूततो भूतम्	44	17	ख्यानिः	चान्तिः
<b>34</b>	20	<b>मध्यान</b>	मधाक	44	19	<b>थनु</b> त्तरां	<b>चनु</b> त्तरा

Page	e. Lin	e. MS. P	rinted.	Pag	e. Lin	e. MS.	Printed.
44	20	भाया	मायां	54	13	बुद्धा	बुद्धा
44	21	<b>च</b> दैत•	<b>अ</b> द्देत <i>०</i>	55	1	<u>प्रस्थताः</u>	<b>प्रस्थता</b>
45	7	कल्पिनाय हे	कल्पितापो हे	55	7	बोद्धिः	बोधिः
			wrongly print-	55	12	वय	वयं
		e	d as कल्पिता योहे	55	19	समाप्तः	<b>समाप्त</b> ा
<b>45</b>	7	<b>अनु</b> भूनिः	<b>चनु</b> भूतिः	56	2	<b>ेबु</b> ड	॰ <b>बु</b> द्धः
45	10	चिरेशितं तदिश्य		56	4	<b>स</b> र्जः	संदर्ज
			तदिष्यते	56	8	वायुगरी ॰	वायुर्गरी ०
45	11	<b>्लीकतात तदा</b>	० <b>लीकता तदा</b>	56	9	वायुसम्बरसामय	र्घे वायुः सम्बरसामर्थ्यं
45	13	नाम्ब	नाम्त्री	56	10	सच्जोङ्गार०	<b>सन्दजोद्गार</b> ०
			should be नाम्नि	57	4	निमिता <b>नां</b>	निमित्तानां
45	14	ह्मप्रतिष्ठा	<b>अप्रतिष्ठा</b>	57	8	॰सम्बृत्तिः	॰ <del>पं</del> द्यतिः
46	-1	बन्धे	वन्दे	59	8	चा ँ	च
46	8	<b>रवमानात्रवा</b> त्	स्व <b>मन</b> ाश्रवात्	59	14	श्वभिनोपश्व	चिभिरोपच
47	3	बोधन्निस्पद्यते	बोधान्निस्यद्यते	60	14	निभितानि	निमित्तानि
48	1	बौध ॰	बौद्ध०	60	17	<b>नमास्तिकां</b>	न सान्तिकं
48	3	यदिपोह्नविधी	यद्यपोच्चिष्ठी	61	6	<b>क</b> त	<b>कृतः</b>
<b>49</b>	9	निःखभावताः	निःखभावता	61	7	प्रसञ्चता द्विषिडं	• प्रसच्य तद्विषिडं ,
49-	11	<b>चायादानं</b>	भाव्यादानं	61	9	<b>समानाँ</b>	समातो
50	7	प्रजाययते	प्रजायते	62	2	मुख	मुखं
<b>5</b> 0	10	स्पृष्टं	स्पष्टं	62	4	<b>च</b> कार	<b>ख</b> कारः
50	21	विद्या	विद्या	63	1	महञ्जो faint	स <b>रज</b> ो
<sup>-</sup> 50	21	पद्संगतः	पदं गतः	63	2	<b>्ल</b> च्यः	<b>ेल</b> चणम्
52	1	विपाकंस्व	विपाकस्य	63	3	निसङ्गतामनामि	व वेधा <b>गतस</b> त्सुखं
52	2	विधि	विद्धि				म्नि निर्वेधागतसत्मुखं
52	6	जिना क्षिकाः	जिना त्मिका	63	6	<b>निस</b> ङ्गोविसयाम	वित्
53	7	बोधेः	बोधिः				निःसङ्गविषयो भवेत्
54	7	न मेतं साञ्चतं	न नेदं शाश्वतं				

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